

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 MAY 1985

Lebanon

Slaying — The Islamic Jihad claimed the shooting of a British lecturer from Beirut's American University, when "trying to escape" their questioning, adding that it is also holding the head of Beirut's American University Hospital, kidnapped 28 May, as well as two Frenchmen missing for a week, AFP reported.

Syrian Summit — President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad held two closed sessions during which they discussed "all aspects" of the Lebanese situation and the "requirements of the post-Israeli withdrawal stage," Damascus radio announced, adding that talks are reopening 30 May. Before his departure for Damascus, Al-Jumayyil met Lebanese Front leaders and they reached "complete understanding" on the "principles of the negotiations," former Lebanese President Camille Sham'un revealed in comments cited by Voice of Lebanon radio.

Fighting — Palestinian accounts of the attacks and counter-attacks on the camps, carried by Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio, contended that the Syrian Al-Asad Battalion along with the Amal militias, and 6th and 8th Brigades are preparing an "overall, decisive attack" at the insistence of the Syrian regime and that Syria may use "additional forces to intervene directly" in battles. In Tripoli, violent fighting erupted late at night between the Arab Democratic Party and Tripoli Popular Resistance gunmen, Voice of Lebanon radio related.

Detainees released — Beirut radio announced that 105 Palestinian detainees were released and that according to Amal sources, the rest will be released as part of Minister Nabih Birri's steps to reach a final comprehensive solution, which is "imminent." Israel released about 250 Shi'ites, all southern Lebanese residents, because of the shared interest in preventing the return of terrorists to the region, Jerusalem radio disclosed. Although "no deal" was made with the Amal movement for the release, Israeli security sources maintained it would help Amal block terrorist infiltration into the area.

Syria

A car bomb "completely destroyed" a Syrian diplomatic vehicle parked in front of the Syrian ambassador's residence in Rabat, MAP reported. A Syrian Embassy spokesman said that Moroccan authorities are trying to identify the perpetrators, who are "hostile" to Syria.

Jordan-U.S.

Summing up his talks with President Reagan as "friendly and useful," King Husayn in a news conference related by Amman radio confirmed Jordanian-PLO "readiness to negotiate within the context of an international conference to achieve a peaceful settlement based on UN resolutions, including Resolution 242 and 238." The King's U.S. trip will end earlier than planned, but

a Jordanian Embassy spokesman cited by the *JORDAN TIMES* denied a press report that it was because of "disappointment" over the results of the talks.

Israel-Egypt

Israel will propose transferring the Tabah issue to international arbitration with the aim of deciding the dispute within 6 months, IDF radio stated citing a message from Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres conveyed to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak by the visiting Egyptian petroleum and mineral resources minister. The Egyptian minister went to Israel with an arbitration proposal as well as a message from Mubarak urging Peres to lift Israel's opposition to a U.S.-Jordanian-PLO dialogue, according to Jerusalem radio. IDF radio reported that as the Egyptian minister ended his 3-day visit, a delegation of Israeli directors general left for Egypt for talks that MENA reported will begin 30 May and will include Egyptian-Israeli relations, border issues, and the Tabah problem.

Iran-Iraq

An Iraqi military spokesman in a statement carried by Voice of the Masses radio announced "effective and accurate hits" against a very large maritime target near Khark Island 29 May, which AFP identified as a West German bulk-carrier. Other Iraqi raids included an air attack on Tehran during the night according to the military spokesman, while the Armed Forces communique claimed a "successful" raid on Tabriz, Voice of the Masses radio disclosed. As for the Iranian side, the Armed Forces communique carried by Tehran radio recounted attacks on 13 Iraqi cities and claimed 40 Iraqi casualties from western front battles.

Sudan

In order to remedy deficiencies, Defense Minister Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, in a statement to SUNA, explained that the government was going to diversify its sources for weapons since a "superpower" on whom Sudan previously depended for weapons did nothing to arm the Sudanese military and did not fulfill promises to supply needed spare parts. As for the joint defense agreement which still exists with Egypt, the defense minister stressed that it contains no secret clauses and does not permit a military presence on the other's territory unless there is a confirmed "external invasion," Omdurman observed. Rejecting the government's new High Transitional Council for Administering the Southern Region, a spokesman for the Trade Unions Alliance in Equatoria maintained that the decision was meant to "please" rebel leader John Garang, but that he and his movement did not represent all southern citizens who wanted their own say in problems, SUNA noted.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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INA Notes PLO Central Council Decisions*JN291458 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1414 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] Tunis, 29 May (INA) — The PLO Central Council has asked the PLO Executive Committee to hold urgent contacts with Arab countries in order to act quickly to stop the plot aimed at transferring 500,000 Palestinians from Lebanon to Jordan. Official PLO spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman made a statement to reporters after the Central Council meeting ended here today. He said that the Council has appealed to the Arab and friendly forces to work to end the savage massacres that have been continuing against the Palestinian people in West Beirut for 11 days — crimes which have surpassed Sharon's murders.

'Abd al-Rahman noted that the Council strongly denounced the Syrian regime's connivance with Israel in implementing the current massacres and stressed the need for Arab moves on the Arab League level in order to end this conspiracy.

On the issue of Palestinian unity, he said that the Council affirmed that the unity between the fighters and the masses is the basis for unifying Palestinian forces and factions within the PLO framework. The Council asked the Executive Committee to extend comprehensive support to the masses in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and to launch an Arab and world campaign to stop moves aimed at transferring Palestinians from their camps in Lebanon and making them refugees for the fourth time. The Council reiterated the PLO's rejection of the idea of an alternative homeland for the Palestinian people and its insistence on continuing the struggle in order to gain the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on Palestinian soil.

'Abd al-Rahman pointed out that the Council approved the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as a means of political movement, taking into consideration the unchanging basic principles that were defined by the 17th PNC session in light of the Rabat and Fes summit resolutions.

'Abd al-Rahman explained that this decision was reached after a long discussion in which Yasir 'Arafat and other Fatah Central Committee members participated. Regarding the conditions of Palestinians in the Arab countries, 'Abd al-Rahman said that the Council has decided to continue its contacts with these countries in order to ensure that Palestinians are given job opportunities, treated humanely, and admitted to schools and universities like their Arab brothers.

The Central Council, which is an intermediate institution between the PNC and the Executive Committee, met under the chairmanship of PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat attended the meetings. Some 71 members representing Palestinian revolution groups, the leaderships of Palestinian popular organizations, and members of the PLO Executive Committee participated in the Council meetings. The Council discussed the plot against Palestinian camps; the conditions of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territory; the PLO's political moves on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels since the 17th PNC session; the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement; Palestinian national unity; and the conditions of Palestinians in Arab countries.

Voice of PLO Report*JN291807 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1605 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] At its meeting in Tunis, the PLO Central Council has discussed the savage attacks that some leaders of the Amal movement, units of the Lebanese Army, and the Syrian special forces have carried out against our people's camps in Shatila, Sabra, and Burj al-Barajinah.

The Council records the pride of the Palestinian people, Arab masses, and free men of the world in the heroic steadfastness and high fighting morale enjoyed by the sons of our people both inside and outside the camps, as well as their brothers the Lebanese citizens and the Islamic Lebanese forces. They have thus recorded the most splendid page of struggle in the history of our people and nation, and have used their Palestinian-Lebanese fighting unity to dispel the illusions of those who thought that they had succeeded in destroying the unity of Palestinian struggle and the unity of Palestinian-Lebanese struggle and in weakening our people's solidarity with the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. At the same time, this heroic steadfastness is the decisive and effective reply to the Syrian regime and its supporters, who raise slogans of struggle, liberation, and unity, but butcher and disarm Palestinians and pursue the policy of partition by enforcing sectarian cantons and submitting to U.S. and Zionist plans.

Here, the Central Council hails with pride and glory all of our righteous martyrs who have fallen and are falling in our Palestinian camps in Lebanon as victims of treachery and plotting in defense of our nation's honor and struggle. The Council also hails their stubborn determination to confront this onslaught against our people in Lebanon against the Palestine question, and against the future of Lebanon and its people, as well as the entire Arab nation. The Central Council announces the following to our Palestinian people and our Arab nation.

1. The PLO has the duty and right to defend the Palestinian presence everywhere. It is also its duty and right to defend and protect every Palestinian, wherever he may be. It will continue to exercise this right and duty in the methods it deems suitable. In this respect, the PLO affirms the responsibility of the Arab masses and their parties, organizations, leaderships, and forces, headed by the Lebanese national and Islamic forces, to defend the Palestinian people in the face of the onslaught on Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

2. The Central Council understands pan-Arab commitment to mean real commitment to the Palestine question. This commitment is expressed by enabling the PLO to fulfill its duties and responsibilities toward its cause and people, to protect the sons of the Palestinian people, and to ensure suitable circumstances that enable them to live a dignified life and to continue their struggle alongside their brothers, the sons of the Arab nation, in confronting the imperialist-Zionist danger. This commitment is also expressed by the effective stands that all Arab states and forces, as well as friendly forces, have taken to foil the plans of the enemies and their lackeys in the Arab region in the interest of the pan-Arab cause and the central Arab issue — the Palestine question.

3. The Central Council affirms the PLO's right to reorganize and mobilize its masses, wherever they may be, against the Zionist occupation.

4. The plan to which our Palestinian and Lebanese people are being exposed in Lebanon and which is implemented by the midgits of the sectarian Syrian regime through its special forces, some leaders of Amal movement, and units of the Lebanese Army, is a continuation of the one that the Zionist enemy failed to achieve in its 1982 aggression. Whoever wants to liberate the occupied Arab territory does not pursue the policy of striking at the Palestinian rifle, removing the Palestinian fighter from the confrontation line with the enemy, deporting and killing the sons of the Palestinian people, and trying to disrupt their national unity. The regime that pursues such a plan is bound to be moving toward capitulation solutions, regardless of the slogans it raises.

5. The Central Council categorically rejects the attempts to deport [tahjir] our people from the areas in which they exist. It also rejects the division of the Lebanese people along sectarian lines. The PLO will resist these attempts by all means, considering them a U.S.-Zionist plot in which certain Arab sides are involved. The Council calls on Arab governments and masses to confront this plot which the sectarian Syrian regime is adopting and trying to implement through annihilation, terrorism, and other methods the Zionist enemy has adopted and agreed on with the Syrian regime and Amal movement through the agreement Murphy and Hafiz al-Asad made to carry out a new resettlement [tawtin] plan for the Palestinians, thereby depriving them of their right to return and to self-determination.

6. The Central Council once again warns of the danger of sectarian strife to Lebanon and the entire Arab nation, and condemns this policy which the sectarian 'Alawite regime in Damascus nourishes and seeks to achieve. The Central Council calls on the Arab states and national forces everywhere in the Arab homeland, especially in Syria, to resist this policy with full force in order to preserve the Arab nation's existence, the Arab homeland's unity, and the Arab identity. The Central Council refers to the Palestinian revolution's effective role in resisting the sectarian plan in Lebanon. The attempt to expel the revolution from Lebanon serves the implementation of this plan.

7. The Central Council affirms that the national, Islamic, and progressive forces cannot permit the Lebanese issue to be solved at the expense of the Palestinian people and their cause, in deference to the common struggle which the Lebanese and Palestinian martyrs consecrated with their pure blood. The Central Council affirms the PLO's concern for the unity of Lebanon — people and land. It also affirms the Palestinians' right of self-defense in their camps. The question of security inside the Palestinian camps stems from the fact that the security of the Palestinians and Lebanese is indivisible, notwithstanding the PLO's concern for Lebanon's sovereignty. The Palestinian camps have been and still are exposed to massacres aimed at the existence of our people and their natural human right to live in security and dignity without threatening or interfering in Lebanese sovereignty.

The Central Council hails all honorable people among the Lebanese national, Islamic, and progressive forces and among the

struggling forces both inside and outside our Arab homeland for supporting the Palestinian people against this barbaric onslaught on the camps that have already suffered from Zionist massacres in the past. The Council assures them that this onslaught will not lead to our Palestinian people's despair and surrender, as the Syrian regime hopes. This onslaught will only increase our determination and faith in our confrontation of the U.S.-Zionist plot and its agents in the region. The struggle and the cohesion between the Palestinians and the Lebanese, especially the people of the south and the sons of the Shi'ite community, are considered the main foundation for a future relationship between the Palestinians and Lebanese. This unity was manifested recently in the battle in defense of the camps, where the Palestinian and Lebanese strugglers stood in one trench in defense of these camps. Palestinian strugglers also recall with pride the Palestinian-Lebanese stand of dignity and heroism in the longest Arab-Israeli confrontation during the Zionist invasion, the Beirut siege, and the heroic war of attrition against the remnants of the Israeli Army.

The Palestinian people, with all their Muslim and Christian communities, build their relations on a pan-Arab basis and hold our Shi'ite brothers in Lebanon in great esteem, because they are comrades in struggle and in the one trench. The Palestinian people believe that the stand that certain Amal movement leaderships adopted after the disappearance of Imam Musa al-Sadr does not represent the Shi'ite community and its honorable struggle leadership. The Central Council appeals to all international and humanitarian organizations, as well as to all free men of the world, to save the Palestinians in the camps, help restore a normal situation, offer the necessary humanitarian aid to save the wounded, and convey a true picture of what is happening to world public opinion.

Salvation Front Statement Criticizes 'Arafat

JN291707 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Damascus — The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] issued a press statement today in which it warned against the attempts 'Arafat and his clique are making to continue the sedition and deepen difference among those who struggled in the same trench. In its statement, the PNSF explained that while it and its allies are exerting real efforts to stop fighting between the Amal movement and the Palestinian camps in order to entrench the cease-fire and embark on immediate talks among the concerned sides — represented by the PNSF, the Amal movement, and the Democratic National Front, in the presence of the brothers in the Syrian leadership — in order to end the current crisis, the sides to Camp David and the Amman agreement are trying to exploit this crisis to serve their capitulationist goals.

In its statement, the PNSF also affirmed that Yasir 'Arafat is playing a desperate role by launching false claims and allegations that cause excessive damage to the future of our people and their camps, as well as to the unity of the Lebanese-Palestinian national rank, which is allied with Syria and the steadfast Arab forces. It pointed out that what has been issued by 'Arafat's illegitimate Central Council is only a new attempt to instigate conflict among the partners of the steadfast Lebanese-

Palestinian-Syrian triangle, with the aim of making our people's masses desperate and of peddling the U.S. solution.

The statement said that 'Arafat, who concluded an agreement with Philip Habib in 1982 and removed the revolution forces from the land of struggle, has no right to claim that he represents and cares for our people and their camps when he assumes responsibility for the march of pain and suffering to which our people and revolution are exposed.

Voice of PLO on Al-Asad's 'Accomplishments'

*JN292025 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT
29 May 85*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers, who has bombed the camp throughout history and why? The Palestinians and their generations both old and new know the answer very well. This answer was neither read in history books nor heard from radio or television festivities. It is known through blood, and the camp's blood has its special meaning.

His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad is now trying to kill the camp in Beirut, and the Amal movement and the 6th and 8th Brigades are no more than knives in his excellency the president's hand, or glove at best. Why does Hafiz al-Asad do all of this? Damascus radio says that what is taking place in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah is a plot concocted by 'Arafat, and consequently, the camps should be annihilated to destroy this plot. This is Damascus' logic to cover Hafiz al-Asad's new actions. It is the same logic used to explain the massacres that took place in Tal al-Za'tar, Hamah, Palmyra, and other massacres that people don't remember because there were only hundreds of victims.

Just as destroying plots needs, according to Hafiz al-Asad's logic, all these massacres against Syrians, Palestinians, and Lebanese, the orphans whose fathers perished as victims of Hafiz al-Asad's revolution have the right to ask the following question: After 14 years of revolutionary rule in Damascus by President Hafiz al-Asad, what are this revolutionary president's accomplishments that can make us ignore tens of thousands of victims?

History says: In 1967, President al-Asad announced the fall of Al-Qunaytirah 48 hours before its real fall. Why? Is it because there was a plot in Al-Qunaytirah and the president sought the Israeli Army's assistance in foiling it? In 1970, Hafiz al-Asad became president. This was a reward for his splendid pan-Arab position during the 1967 war, when he was defense minister. In 1973, the leader president achieved the glory of October, when he destroyed 80 percent of the Syrian Army forces. This was called victory because Damascus did not fall. In 1977, the leader president's forces entered Lebanon in accordance with a declared U.S. agreement and Syrian red lines. The president's forces entered Lebanon in alliance with the Phalangists. These forces also confronted the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national movement. He explained his entry into Lebanon as an attempt to save the Palestinian resistance from deviation. When

he asked if the Phalangists, the United States, and Israel are interested in preventing such a deviation, he replied to that by carrying out the Tal al-Za'tar massacre. Have we forgotten?

In 1982, President al-Asad proposed the strategic alliance maneuver with the Palestinian revolution. This proposal was made weeks before Israel's invasion. When that invasion took place, Hafiz al-Asad sat back with folded arms. However, he made some moves in a face-saving attempt, and to provide Damascus radio with some broadcasting material. When he was asked about this shameful position, he said there was a plot and that Syria would not be drawn into it. Following our glorious steadfastness, the Palestinian and the Lebanese steadfastness which was acknowledged by the whole world, Damascus radio and television attributed the steadfastness and accomplishments to the president. But, as they said, we and our martyrs dealt with Israel.

The leader president's accomplishments are great and decisive. For example, he always confronts plots. Therefore, he attacks conspirator 'Arafat and appeases honest Rabin, who is now standing at Damascus' doors. He also attacks Sabra, Shatila, Burj al-Barajinah, Tal al-Za'tar, Nahr al-Barid, and Al-Baddawi camps because they are centers of deviation. He appeases the Phalangists, because they are centers of revolution. He also attacks Iraq for receiving Richard Murphy one time, while he embraces Murphy in Damascus. According to his radio, Murphy is a U.S. conspirator in Iraq, but he is member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command in Syria. Carefully consider President al-Asad's accomplishments. You should know that these kinds of accomplishments only need hundreds of thousands of victims. Damascus radio highlights his victories and says Hafiz al-Asad forever. This may be achieved at some time in the future, but he will not find any citizen alive to celebrate this occasion.

'Contacts' Under Way for New POW Exchange

*JN300918 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
30 May 85 p 1*

[Text] Amman — Informed Palestinian sources have mentioned that contacts are under way through the International Committee of the Red Cross for the release of new groups of Palestinians who are detained in enemy prisons in exchange for the bodies of four Zionist soldiers the Palestine national liberation movement has in its possession. These sources told SAWT AL-SHA'B that former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky will participate in settling some of the problems which so far have been obstructing the exchange operation and the necessary arrangements for such an exchange. The sources added that a list of names and numbers of those to be exchanged has not been drawn up yet.

The sources said that the discussions and contacts for this operation have been taking place for a long time and that the exchange operation could have taken place before the recent exchange operation, in which 1,150 Palestinian detainees were exchanged for 3 Israeli soldiers captured during a daring storming operation against their positions in southern Lebanon.

AFP: West German Bulk-Carrier Damaged in Gulf
NC291133 Paris AFP in English 1048 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Manama, May 29 (AFP) — The 18,000-ton West German bulk-carrier *Norasia Rebecca* suffered a three-meter (10-foot) breach above the starboard waterline in an attack by an unidentified plane in the Gulf today, shipping sources said. But its engine room was not hit, and it did not send out any distress signal or report fire or casualties, the sources added.

According to Lloyd's insurers in London, the ship was on its way from Damman in Saudi Arabia to Karachi in Pakistan.

BAHRAIN

Iranian Official Arrives With Velayati Message
GF292015 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1955 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Manama, 29 May (WAKH) — 'Ali Shams Ardakani, the Iranian foreign minister's adviser, arrived in Manama from Doha today leading a delegation on a visit to the state of Bahrain during a tour of a number of the region's states.

During the visit the Iranian official will convey a message to Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubrak Al Khalifah from Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

KUWAIT

Gorbachev Message Condemns Attack on Amir's Life
LD291023 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0910 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] The Soviet Union today strongly condemned the sinful terroristic act, which was carried out last Saturday against the motorcade of the Kuwaiti Amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

This condemnation came in a message received today by Shaykh Jabir Al-Ahmad from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which was conveyed today by the Soviet charge d'affaires in Kuwait, Mikhail Popov, to the under secretary of the Kuwaiti Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sulayman Majid Al-Shahin.

ARAB TIMES on Assassination Attempt
GF291252 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 28 May 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Closing the Door on the Evil Doers"]

[Text] Undoubtedly the attack against HH the Amir was a new form of aggression. But Kuwait has seen so many incidents that now new, stronger security measures are called for State security must be accorded the priority it deserves. Nevertheless, once the situation returns to normal, we anticipate another act of evil.

The statement made by HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister at the scene of the assassination attempt was commensurate with the dimensions of the event and its seriousness. His words brought home the need for tighter security measures and rein-

forced the nation's determination to face up to all acts of terrorism.

Kuwait has always maintained an open-door policy, welcoming people of different nationalities. However, certain nationalities have come into their own as expect terrorists, therefore there must be strict measures to exclude these elements from enjoying the bounties of Kuwait's lenient policy.

These people, now well-known for their thirst for blood and their evil intentions, must have the door firmly closed on them. On the other hand, no matter how stringent and clearcut the laws, evil elements will still find ways to side-step them and carry out their plans.

And there are those who would be ready to take advantage of the strict application of regulations to waste innocent lives and intimidate peaceful communities. The Crown Prince's words showed determination and they must be matched by strict measures and laws.

Kuwait lacks for nothing: It has a good annual income, its financial status is good and its development process is advancing. But its economic development will not bear fruit if the country is periodically subjected to acts of terrorism.

There are those who say that crimes cannot be anticipated and averted, although it is possible to track down the perpetrators. But plots are discovered in other countries before they are executed.

We are not well-versed in the field of early detection, therefore, the least we can do is shut the door on the face of the villains.

The civil war in Lebanon grew from the seeds of an economic crisis and factional conflicts. The result was that national security was sold off to foreign agencies.

We thank God that our beloved Amir survived, and this has served to strengthen our national unity, and to consolidate our "one family" spirit.

The only step that is necessary now is to rid our country of all enemy agents, saboteurs and criminals who have offered their services, cheaply, in the service of evil and are in the pay of anti-humanitarian groups.

Security Measures Called for
GF291222 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 29 May (WAKH) — In Kuwait, two local newspapers called today for adopting firm and decisive measures against all those who presume to harm Kuwait's security and stability, for the sake of guaranteeing the safety of this Gulf country.

The newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* stressed the need to implement what came in the message which His Highness the heir apparent, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, recently addressed to the Kuwaiti people and which called for a

unanimous stand in the face of all who presume to harm the sanctities of the country, disturb its security, and tamper with its interests.

Referring to the sinful attack to which His Highness the Amir of Kuwait was subjected, the newspaper said it has become an urgent popular demand to fortify Kuwait's security and purge it from the elements of sabotage, plotting, and assassination.

It added: No one at all will oppose any laws or measures whose aim is to guarantee Kuwaiti security. It pointed out that the right to self-defense is a legitimate right, established by divine laws and adopted by all human laws.

AL-ANBA' noted that the statement of the heir apparent and prime minister last Monday was the first political indication of a new stage of government action.

The newspaper demanded strict measures against destruction and crime. It said evil has hiding places. Crime has minds to plan and to plot. Crime is supported by the homeless who are full of hate. It is time to reveal them and not to forgive them.

It added that the crime against the amir of Kuwait's motorcade was not the only one to be committed and then forgotten. This time, the hate is directed against all Kuwait embodied in the leader of pride and construction, Jabir al-Ahmad.

It affirmed that the safety and security of Kuwait is greater than all considerations. It said: Be determined o heir apparent and prime minister. You will find that all the honest and free people of Kuwait and resident foreigners are soldiers who will hoist the banner of the homeland and brandish the swords of its glory.

OMAN

Air Defense Units Stage Exercise 27 May

GF271430 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1145 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Muscat, 27 May (WAKH) — The Omani air defense units carried out an exercise using live ammunition at Thamarit Air Base today.

A responsible Omani source said that the air defense units used surface-to-air missiles against moving targets controlled by electronic training equipment. The source said that this exercise is part of the continuous training exercises carried out by the various branches of the Sultan's Armed Forces to check the combat efficiency of personnel and the effectiveness of advanced weapons in the Sultan's Armed Forces.

QATAR

Foreign Minister Receives Velayati's Message

GF291220 Doha QNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Doha, 29 May (QNA) — Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, has received a written message from Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian for-

eign minister, dealing with the current situation in the region. The message was delivered by Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani, advisor to the Iranian foreign minister during his meeting today with Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani.

They reviewed bilateral relations and the current situation in the region.

The meeting was attended by Mohammad Taqi Maskayekh, [name as received], the Iranian charge d'affaires in Doha.

The Iranian envoy arrived in Doha today from Abu Dhabi, on a brief visit to Qatar during his present tour of a number of the region's countries.

State Denounces Attempt on Kuwaiti Amir's Life

GF300650 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0555 GMT 30 May 85

[Excerpt] Doha, 30 May (WAKH) — The state of Qatar has affirmed its denunciation of the act of aggression against the Amir of Kuwait recently.

It also affirmed its support for the Arab Gulf countries against any threat to the stability of any of them.

This came during the ordinary weekly cabinet session chaired by Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani last night.

AL-RAYAH Cited on Husayn's Washington Talks

GF291046 Doha QNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Doha, 29 May (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH* has called on the United States to abandon its absolute support for Israel and utilize the current opportunities for achieving a settlement to the Middle East question.

Commenting on the talks which King Husayn of Jordan will hold in Washington today with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the paper said that among the conclusions the U.S. Administration has made on the Middle East is that the PLO option and holding negotiations with it is the sole way to achieve progress toward a settlement.

The paper added that in his talks with U.S. officials, the Jordanian king will not accept Washington's rejection of including the Palestinians in any of the stages of the negotiations, and will indicate that U.S. acceptance of the idea of including Palestinians from the PNC in the negotiations might be an encouraging factor.

AL-RAYAH expressed the view that the fate of King Husayn's talks with President Reagan will depend to a large extent on the U.S. stand with regard to Palestinian representation and Reagan's ability to bypass the permanent Israeli obstacle of direct negotiations within the Camp David framework, or with a Palestinian party chosen by Israel itself.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives Note From Gabonese President
GF271726 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1642 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 27 May (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received a message from His Highness Omar Bongo, president of Gabon. The message was conveyed to Foreign Minister His Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal during his meeting in Al-Ta'if today with (Panda Yawra), special envoy of the Gabonese president.

Somali Defense Minister, Delegation Arrive
GF291026 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar, Somali first vice president and defense minister, and the delegation accompanying him, arrived in Jeddah early today, on a visit to the Kingdom to perform minor pilgrimage.

He was received upon arrival by Brigadier General Salih al-Sayf, commander of the western province; Somali Ambassador to the Kingdom Hajj 'Abdallah 'Abd ar-Rahman; and a number of officials.

Briefs

Aid to Bangladesh, Sudan — Ta'if, 29 May (SPA) — Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has ordered the concerned authorities to send \$4 million, 20,000 tons of Saudi wheat, 12,000 parcels of tents and blankets, 5,000 tons of food products, and 30 tons of medical solutions, antibiotics, and vitamins to the Government of Bangladesh to help it contain the effects of the hurricane which hit its southern coast. His Majesty also ordered the concerned authorities to send 20,000 tons of Saudi wheat to Sudan. [Summary] [*Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 May 85 GF*]

UAE

Iranian Delegation Departs UAE for Qatar
GF291044 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 May (WAKH) — An Iranian delegation under Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani, advisor to the Iranian foreign minister, left Abu Dhabi today for Doha, following a 2-day visit to the UAE within a tour of a number of the region's countries.

During the visit, the Iranian delegation delivered a written message to Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, from Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati reportedly dealing with bilateral relations and developments in the region.

Dubai Announces Formation of New Airline
GF291226 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 29 May 85 p 1

[By Maruf Khwaja]

[Text] The Civil Aviation Department of Dubai yesterday announced to set up an airline. In a statement broadcast on Dubai Radio, it said the carrier, to be called the Emirates Airline Company, would meet the growing need for air services, contribute to the economy of the UAE and bring advantages to the people of the region.

The statement said the new airline would cooperate and coordinate with other airlines in the region, especially the national carriers.

The announcement ended months of speculation about the imminent formation of a carrier whose establishment is seen by observers as settling once and for all the struggle for supremacy among airlines serving the region.

According to informed opinion, the network of highly professional airport and ground services, supported by a sophisticated administrative, marketing and engineering infrastructure created by the government-owned Dubai National Air Travel Agency (DNATA), already constitutes an "airline in embryo." The organisation work that needs to be done to establish an airline is, therefore, seen as being far less than that required for an establishment starting from scratch. Except for the aircraft and crew to operate them, the airline is almost ready for take-off. Hence the two launch dates being mentioned in the travel industry — Oct. 6 and Oct. 25 — appear to be realistic.

Informed aviation sources said there was ample commercial justification for the proposed airline. This is seen as evident in the fact that until two years ago Dubai provided the largest operator in the region, with up to 30 per cent of its operating revenue. According to a study, the carrier earned a revenue of Dh450 million out of its operations in Dubai during 1983, a figure that would have increased massively the subsequent year if flight reductions had not been imposed. At least four other major airlines also derive "bread and butter" revenue out of their Dubai operations.

The coming into being of Emirates Airline would mean that many of the carriers which have hitherto been squabbling among themselves for larger share of the travel out of Dubai, would now have the best possible inducement to return to normal business relations. A national carrier operating within the ambit of the "open skies" policy is seen by informed observers in the industry as providing a stabilising factor in the travel trade and the setter of standards, both in services or fares, for other carriers to follow.

Bill King of Pan Am, who is current chairman of the Board of Airline Representatives, welcomed Dubai's decision and said the proposed carrier would serve as a stabilising, standard-setting factor that had been missing in this market. He thought that with its operation a lot of malpractices among airlines would automatically come to an end and the customers would benefit by way of better services and a stable fare structure.

AL-BAYAN Cited on Need for United Gulf Security*GF271751 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1235 GMT 27 May 85*

[Text] Dubayy, 27 May (WAM) — *AL-BAYAN* has said that although the GCC states have kept their doors open, security and stability have prevailed in their quarters because of the alertness of their security organizations. This stability has helped these states to implement their ambitious plans aimed at bringing about prosperity for their sons and all their residents. It added: When developments worsened, fleets gathered around the region, on the look-out for an opportunity to intervene. However, the GCC states have adhered to the principle of "the security of the Gulf is its sons' responsibility."

The paper stressed that the principle of Gulf security means the frank categoric refusal to any foreign interference in the affairs of the Arab Gulf region. It added: It has meant and still means the frank categoric refusal to surrender to any sabotage or terrorist activities that may pose a threat to internal security or endanger the life of any individual. It emphasized that the external and internal securities of the Gulf are one security and cannot be divided.

The paper concluded its comment by stressing that the security establishments are capable of protecting attainments, precluding the penetration of terror and saboteurs into any of the region's countries, and maintaining individual and economic freedoms enjoyed by these states. It also urged the carrying out of duties concerning the issues of the Arab nation and the Islamic world and the preservation of cordial relations with all the world's states.

PDRY**Deputy Chairman Receives Soviet Ambassador***GF271501 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 May 85*

[Text] Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received in his office today Comrade Vladislav Pelrovich Zhukov, USSR ambassador in Aden.

During the meeting, bilateral relations were discussed and reviewed. Staff Brig Gen 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar expressed the appraisal of the PDRY party and state for the development of

relations with the friendly Soviet Union, highly evaluating the latter's principled stance in regard to our country and the aid that it provides in various fields.

Also during the meeting developments of the situation in the Arab and international arenas were reviewed.

YAR**Saudi Envoy Arrives in Sanaa, Makes Statement***GF291315 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] 'Ali ibn Muslim, the envoy of Saudi Arabian King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz arrived today in Sanaa. During his short visit, the Saudi envoy will hand a message to Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

In a statement to SABA' news agency, 'Ali ibn Muslim said his visit to our country comes within the framework of the continual dialogue between the two countries and leaderships concerning the distinguished bilateral relations and issues of common interest. He was received at the airport by Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the standing committee; 'Ali al-Qataybi, Saudi ambassador in Sanaa; and the chief of protocol at the presidency.

President Receives Envoy*GF291751 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received at his office at the presidency 'Ali ibn Muslim, personal envoy of fraternal Saudi Arabian King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. During the meeting, the Saudi envoy handed a message to brother leader president from his brother King Fahd.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the consultative assembly, and 'Ali al-Qafidi, Saudi Arabian ambassador in Sanaa.

Mubarak Answers Questions on Tabah, Lebanon*NC291525 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] Cairo, 29 May (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has affirmed that Egypt's stance on the Tabah issue has absolutely not changed. He said that Egypt still adheres to the principle of arbitration declared earlier, to the formation of the committee to which the issue will be referred, and to the arbitration timetable.

President Mubarak made these remarks in response to a question by a foreign correspondent today on whether there has been a change in Egypt's stance on the Tabah issue. The president said: It is impossible for us to change our mind from day to day.

Replying to another question on whether President Mubarak believes that it is possible to reach an agreement on arbitration during the current visit of the Israeli delegation in Cairo, he said: I cannot say this; however, our stance has been previously declared and is well known throughout the world.

President Mubarak also answered a question on the Egyptian petroleum minister's visit to Israel, saying Israel purchases oil from Egypt and the petroleum minister's visit pertains to some commercial matters. He added: During his visit, the minister conveyed a message to Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres which pertains to how to resolve the Palestinian issue and how to give impetus to the peace process.

Concerning Egypt's stance on the deteriorating situation in the Lebanese arena against the Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila camps, the president expressed his extreme regret.

President Mubarak was asked whether Egypt will take any diplomatic action in this regard, replying: Our diplomatic efforts are ongoing, particularly concerning Middle East problems. Egypt has declared the following several times since President Al-Sadat's era: Hands off Lebanon. He emphasized that if Lebanon is not left alone, stability will never occur.

Mubarak Receives Messages From Gabonese President*NC291618 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1448 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] Cairo, 29 May (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has received two messages from Gabonese President Omar Bongo. The two messages were received by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign relations, when he met with Gabonese Ambassador in Cairo Alain Maurice Mayombo.

During the meeting, they discussed the coordination of stances between the two countries within the framework of the African summit conference to be held in Addis Ababa on 16 July. The conference will focus on the current economic crisis in Africa.

Mubarak Receives Sudanese, Beninese Ministers*NC291040 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 29 May 85*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 29 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Samuel Aru Bol, Sudanese deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation, who is

currently visiting Cairo. Irrigation Minister engineer 'Isam attended the meeting.

President Mubarak also received Beninese Foreign Minister Fredric Affo. The meeting was attended by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

In a statement after the meeting, the Beninese minister said that he conveyed a verbal message from the Beninese president. He added that the message expressed solidarity and friendship with Egypt and its people. He said that President Mubarak has asked him to convey a reply message to the Beninese president containing an official invitation to visit Egypt. The visit will be made in the near future.

Officials Meet With Sudanese Irrigation Minister**Ghali Receives Minister***NC291426 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] Cairo, 29 May (MENA) — Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, received in his office today Samuel Aru Bol, Sudanese deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation. They discussed bilateral relations during the meeting. Dr Ghali emphasized Egypt's support for all measures that would strengthen fraternal Sudan and which would lead to its stability, peace and prosperity.

Meets With 'Abd al-Majid*NC291836 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 May 85*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 29 May (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid received Samuel Aru Bol today. Aru Bol, Sudan's deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation and waterpower, is currently visiting Cairo.

Samuel Aru Bol expressed his pleasure at meeting with President Husni Mubarak today. He said that he delivered a verbal message to President Mubarak from the leaders of the Sudanese revolution.

After his meeting with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Samuel Aru Bol noted that they discussed Egyptian-Sudanese relations and ways of using the Nile's waters.

Samuel Aru Bol refuted reports that Egypt was taking more water from the Nile than it should. He said they also discussed the resumption of work on the Jonglei Canal. Samuel Aru Bol urged all friendly countries to help Sudan deal with its economic crisis. He emphasized that his country is in the process of changing from a dictatorship to a democracy. He added: We hope that a government will be elected within a year.

U.S. Senate Delegation Arrives in Cairo 29 May*NC291451 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1357 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] Cairo, 29 May (MENA) — U.S. Senator Richard Lugar arrived in Cairo from Amman aboard a private plane today.

Lugar heads a U.S. Senate delegation on a visit of several days to Egypt.

'Abd al-Majid Receives Delegation

NC291611 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 29 May (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid this afternoon met with a U.S. congressional delegation currently visiting Cairo. The delegation is headed by Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The Sudanese deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation, who arrived in Cairo earlier today, attended part of the meeting. Lugar said that the Sudanese irrigation minister reviewed a number of important topics, including the increasing need for American aid to deal with the famine in Sudan.

Khalil To Urge UN To Protect Palestinians

NC291946 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has instructed Dr Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil, Egypt's permanent UN representative, to brief the members of the UN Security Council and the UN secretary general on Egypt's eagerness to have the United Nations assume its responsibility for protecting Palestinian refugees. Khalil will also ask the Security Council to expedite its decisions making UN forces in Beirut responsible for protecting refugees in Lebanon's Palestinian camps.

According to an official source in the Foreign Ministry, Dr 'Abd al-Majid is paying close attention to all of Egypt's efforts to obtain some protection for the Palestinian refugees.

Israeli Delegation Arrives in Cairo 29 May

NC291033 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 29 May (MENA) — The Israeli delegation led by Avraham Tamir, director of the prime minister's office, arrived in Cairo this morning to resume talks on Egyptian-Israeli relations, the border situation, and the Tabah problem. It should be recalled that the talks will be resumed tomorrow morning in MENA House Hotel.

Petroleum Minister Returns From Israel 29 May

NC291453 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 29 May (MENA) — 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, returned to Cairo today following a 3-day visit to Israel at the invitation of Moshe Shahal, Israeli minister of energy and infrastructure.

Al-Asad, Al-Qadhdhafi 'Gangsterism' Attacked

PM291357 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 25 May 85 pp 1,8

[Chief editor Ibrahim Sa'dah article: "Arab Gangsterism"]

[Excerpts] Nobody would dispute the fact that the Syrian regime and the Libyan regime are spreading corruption in the whole Arab area, from east to west and north to south. They are behind the gangsterism being practiced in order to terrorize the small peaceful Arab countries that cannot and are unable to counter terror with terror and gangsterism with gangsterism.

For many years Al-Qadhdhafi's only concern has been to intimidate the Arab countries, frighten their regimes, and spread fear and terror among their citizens. How many times did Al-Qadhdhafi make speeches attacking the peaceful Arab regimes, accusing their leaders of being symbols of reaction, and threatening to overthrow them and annex their countries to his imaginary empire of which he dreams? The peaceful Arab countries are well aware that Al-Qadhdhafi can undermine their stability and spread fear among their peoples. For this reason they appease him, ignore his insults, welcome him and when he visits their capitals, go along with his plans as long as they are distant from their borders, and maintain silence over his incessant crimes and conspiracies.

What Al-Qadhdhafi does, Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad does, and more so. The Syrian regime is behind all the disasters, catastrophes, and destruction that have befallen Lebanon. It was Al-Asad's regime that sowed the seeds of discord, started the fires of civil war, and caused rifts between the various factions. One day it allied itself with the Muslims against the Christians and the following day it became friendly with the Christians and used them to strike at the Muslims. He then used the Muslims to strike at the Palestinian refugee camps in order to break their ranks, disperse their forces, liquidate their leadership, and set their cause back many years.

The Lebanese people are well aware of all this and believe that the Syrian regime will rest only after it stands over the ruins of Lebanon and the bodies of its people. The Arab world, from the ocean to the Gulf, is well aware of the Syrian regime's crimes in Lebanon, yet nobody is opposing, rejecting, or rebelling. What is worst is that the Lebanese rulers ignore this out of fear for their country and their lives. They never stop paying visits to Damascus in order to placate Al-Asad because they fear his teeth that do not discriminate between yesterday's friend and today's enemy. Leaders of the Lebanese communities — the Maronites, the Shi'ites, the Sunnis, the Druze, the socialists, the reactionaries, and so on, and so forth — receive blow after blow from Syria and have strong evidence of Syria's involvement in destroying their country and wiping it off the map but they remain silent because everyone else is silent and they are left to face their fate alone.

The Arab leaders who day and night shed tears over what is happening in Lebanon do not dare condemn the Syrian interference or even offer their good offices with Damascus leaders out of sympathy for Lebanon. None of them is prepared to face the Ba'thist terror and Al-Qadhdhafi's gangsterism should they

show support or sympathy for Lebanon contrary to the wishes of the two regimes.

Perhaps not many people realize that a Syrian-Libyan plan is being put into effect these days with the aim of freezing the distinguished relations that link the Egyptian and Sudanese people. We all are aware of the extent of the hardship which the Sudanese people are suffering and their acute need for the assistance of friends and Arab brothers. The Syrian and Libyan regimes have seized this opportunity in order to prevent the peaceful Arab countries from helping and supporting Sudan unless Sudan distances itself from Egypt and draws closer to Libya.

The Syrian and Libyan regime's hatred for Egypt is evident to everyone in this country except to some people who are still hoping to resolve the dispute with Damascus and try once again to achieve rapprochement with Libya. These people seldom let an opportunity pass without advocating their views and seeking to achieve rapprochement with the two regimes. What is surprising is that these people forget Al-Asad's attitude toward their country and Al-Qadhdhafi's hatred for their people. Nevertheless, they have no objection to contacting Damascus and never stop visiting Tripoli and meeting with the man who time after time tried to undermine internal stability in Egypt, the latest of which was the recent conspiracy which we successfully thwarted.

We will not be surprised if these people come out to cast doubts on the recent Libyan conspiracy just as they cast doubts on the clever operation by the Egyptian security organs which tricked Al-Qadhdhafi into believing that his agents had successfully assassinated former Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush. We had then read articles by some people ridiculing the security organs and casting doubts on the existence of a conspiracy to assassinate Al-Bakkush.

I do not know what more the friends of Hafiz al-Asad and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi are waiting for in order to revise their attitude toward Al-Qadhdhafi and believe that he who plans to terrorize their country, causes estrangement between the two

parts of the Nile, and works to distance the Arabs from Egypt is not worth winning reconciliation with.

I cannot understand how any Egyptian can believe a single word uttered by Al-Qadhdhafi through the goodwill and gratitude messages he sends us from time to time while at the same time, day after day we uncover his conspiracies and terrorist plans against us.

In his recent failed conspiracy, Al-Qadhdhafi went to great lengths in his hatred for the Egyptian people. This terrorist planned to blow up the center of Cairo with a car carrying 84 kg of high explosives. Had it not been for the vigilance of Egyptian security, there would have been a dreadful disaster with serious implications. What is interesting is that Al-Qadhdhafi does not change his style in terror. We have grown accustomed to the fact that every time Al-Qadhdhafi plans a terrorist operation in Egypt this is preceded by an extremely cordial visit by a Libyan envoy sent to Cairo to seek to meet with officials and demand the opening of a new chapter in relations between the two countries. We used to receive the envoy, listen to him, and say goodbye to him and then wait for the surprise and failed conspiracy that would follow. The Libyan envoy's visit was repeated before the recent conspiracy to blow up the center of Cairo at the peak hour. But this time the envoy failed to meet those whom he sought to meet. He returned to his country carrying an oral cordial message that nobody heard.

We have succeeded in thwarting Al-Qadhdhafi's recent criminal terrorist plot against our country. This was a great effort for which the Egyptian security organs deserve to be thanked, but I cannot imagine that we will remain silent over the terror of the Libyan and Syrian regime more than we did. We are not one of those small peaceful countries that are helpless in the face of external terror. We are peaceful toward those who are peaceful toward us, but we will show no mercy toward him who is hostile to us and tries to terrorize us. The time has come now to answer aggression, punish the terrorists, and rid our area of their evils and terror.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran**Communique No 1,849**

*JN291729 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT
29 May 85*

[Communique No 1,849 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The goodness of the Iraqi homeland and the glory of its people are manifested today by arms that build and arms that defend, using the missiles of justice and the unswerving bullets of truth. While appearing to the peoples of the world as a paragon of construction, justice, and stability, our homeland, under the leadership of Saddam Husayn, is also appearing as a heroic warrior killing the evil, greedy, backward, and grudge-bearing souls, transforming their dreams into nightmares that trouble them night and day. The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. In order to implement our people's Armed Forces decision to continue hitting the heads of the evil ones until they submit to peace or have their dens destroyed over their heads, our great Air Force has carried out the following heroic operations deep inside enemy territory:

A. At 2130 yesterday [1730 GMT], our planes launched a destructive air raid on Tehran, the capital of the aggressors, and pounded the dens of the criminal Khomeyniites.

B. At 0200 last night [2200 GMT on 28 May], our planes launched another devastating raid on the corridors of the devils in Tehran and pounded them with the power of justice.

C. At 1600 [1200 GMT] today, our heroic planes carried out a successful raid on the city of Tabriz, destroying selected targets. Our Air Force eagles carried out their missions and returned, safe and triumphant, in God's care and amid people's love.

2. Our helicopter gunships continued to launch daring attacks on enemy units east of Tigris. They destroyed 10 personnel assembly points, 1 machinegun, 1 medium machinegun emplacement, 1 observation post, and 1 hideout, and returned safely to base.

3. In the central sector, one of our forward units sighted and attacked a number of enemy personnel, killing four and wounding others. In the same sector, another unit used mortars to destroy three infantry positions and one observation post, killing those manning them.

4. Our artillery men opened intensive fire on the tyrant clique's forces opposite a number of our forward formations east of Basra, inflicting massive losses in men and equipment and creating fires in enemy positions.

5. In the northern sector, one enemy soldier was killed, others were wounded, and a rifle was captured.

6. The forces of the criminal, tyrant clique shelled Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah, Badrah, and Halabjah with heavy artillery.

7. Escaping the tyrant clique's sanguinary regime, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our units at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 May 1985

Tehran Suffers 'Destructive Raid'

*JN292035 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2018 GMT
29 May 85*

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

These are the triumphs of truth over falsehood, realized by the eagles of the two rivers, supported by the power of justice, over the criminal Khomeyniites, whose spite has blinded them to the truth and who are insisting on anarchy and destruction and on becoming enemies of virtue and peace.

Therefore, God has sent his faithful soldiers to prevent them from sleeping on their ill intentions.

Again, the Iraqi eagles pound the dens of crime in Iran. At 2230 [1830 GMT] today, our Air Force eagles carried out another destructive raid on Tehran, the capital of the aggressors. Having violently pounded their targets, our eagles returned safely to base.

Thank God for His victory. Praised is He at all times.

[Dated] 29 May 1985

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

*JN300456 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0413 GMT
30 May 85*

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

It is the wish of Almighty God that continued victory will be the lot of the Iraqi mujahidin, who are defending their homeland, upholding justice, and calling for peace.

After the eagles of the two Euphrates had pounded the dens of the devils in their capital Tehran, they discovered a very large maritime target near Khark Island at 0200 today [2200 GMT on 29 May] and fired missiles at it, scoring effective and accurate hits.

After this, they returned to the homeland safe and triumphant. We will continue our siege on the supply lines of the clique of oppression and we will continue to strike its dens at all times until it submits to peace.

It is God who grants success.

[Dated] 30 May 1985

Ramadan Discusses Relations With Romanian Delegation

*JN291550 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT
29 May 85*

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Paul Nagy, vice chairman of the Romanian Union of Production Cooperatives [name and title as heard], and his delegation today. In addition to discussing bilateral relations, experience and expertise was exchanged in the professional and economic fields. The meeting was attended by Qays 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Shurayyidah, president of the General Federation of Cooperatives, and the Romanian ambassador in Baghdad.

Husayn Reportedly 'Disappointed' by U.S. Stands
JN300907 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT
 30 May 85

[Basim al-Mu'allim dispatch from Washington]

[Text] Jordan's King Husayn has been disappointed and shocked by the lack of objectivity in the U.S. stands as expressed by President Reagan, his ministers, and his advisers and because of this, King Husayn plans to cut short his current visit. King Husayn will leave the United States tomorrow. Those close to the king say that during the king's meeting with George Shultz in Amman early this month, the latter told him: When you come to Washington, what you will hear from us will satisfy you. Those close to King Husayn told me that after he was briefed on the results of the 3-hour talks his prime minister, Zayd al-Rifa'i, held with Richard Murphy in Rhode Island, King Husayn asked Al-Rifa'i and the ministers who are accompanying him on his visit to cancel several appointments and invitations he had previously accepted, to hold only short meetings, and to cancel the trip he intended to make to California at the end of this week.

King Husayn hoped that his meeting with President Reagan would dispel the fears and restore his confidence in the U.S. friends. However, during King Husayn's meeting with President Reagan yesterday, these doubts and fears were not dispelled. On the contrary, the king became more gloomy. It was the king himself who, after holding his first meeting with President Reagan following the latter's assumption of the U.S. Presidency, had told us verbatim: I am reassured because the new president is a serious and sincere man in his stands toward our causes. The king had told us at the time that President Reagan told him: The following 6 years will be for seeking peace in the Middle East.

The shock experienced by King Husayn is due to the fact that he had conveyed a new position from Yasir 'Arafat stating that the PLO agrees to UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, that it no longer insists on its condition for an independent Palestinian state, and that the PLO agrees to enter negotiations with Israel under an international umbrella. However, the king did not find the required response from the United States, as U.S. officials continued to insist that they want to hear Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO state directly that they recognize the above two resolutions and the right of Israel to exist, as well as to condemn terrorism. If this is done, then the United States will hold a dialogue with the PLO within the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and even if the PLO agrees to this, the United States would not make it participate in the negotiations with Israel, whether these negotiations are direct or under an international umbrella because Israel refuses to agree to PLO participation. [sentence as heard]

The United States believes that the convocation of an international conference and the initiation of negotiations are only political playacting, as one ranking U.S. official had said. The U.S. officials speak about the need to pursue diplomatic efforts to overcome the obstacles that are obstructing the peace process until circumstances become propitious, perhaps at the end of this year, for starting direct negotiations between King Husayn and some Palestinian figures which will participate with him in a

delegation to negotiate with Israel to define the formula of participation in the administration of Palestinians affairs in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. This means negotiations to implement the second part of the Camp David accords. However, those close to King Husayn express doubts about the emergence of these propitious circumstances for starting the negotiations. U.S. officials who are versed in the affairs of the region do not expect any change in the current Israeli Government, that is, the advent of a strong government that would be capable of holding the required negotiations.

As we reported yesterday, the U.S. option is rejected on the Jordanian and Palestinian level. The other option remains. Because all parties are searching for the just, lasting, and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, they must conduct comprehensive negotiations between Israel and all its neighbors. This will allow Damascus and the USSR to participate, and this will be the other option. Which option will the Jordanian monarch adopt and what role will the PLO play? These are questions whose answers will require several months.

AL-RA'Y Columnist Urges Arab Responsibility

JN291639 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
 29 May 85 p 24

["Every Day" column by Tariq Masarwah: "To Be A Nation; To Be Ourselves"]

[Excerpts] No one in Amman expected Moscow to accept all of the Jordanian capital's views, and naturally no one expects Washington to accept them either. The two capitals have their own calculations, alliances, and sharp differences. However, no one expects Amman to reach a dead end or to stop playing a role in which it faces only two alternatives: either playing its role or having a role thrust on it.

All of us, or some of us, go to Moscow — as we did yesterday — and other superpower capitals to ask them to stop the Iraq-Iran war. Moscow and the other capitals give us a cordial reception. They listen to our Arab diplomatic grandiloquence and give us the required diplomatic answers, but they fail to give us the one sentence we must hear — namely, that stopping this war is not our decision, but an Arab decision; the decision of your being Arab or non-Arab. The Iranian rulers are not prepared to wage a war against a nation whose armies are larger than the NATO armies.

We go to the United Nations to present the "Lebanese tragedy" and the "Palestinian tragedy." We form 60 percent of the problems in the Security Council and the General Assembly. The world is shocked by this nation, which is afflicted with the disease of presenting its tragedies without trying even once to consult itself, stop its tragedies, fight its battles, and produce something tangible. We began with the Jordanian role and ended up with the Arab role. This is only natural.

There is no way out for us as a nation unless we are a nation, are ourselves. We must fight our battles, face our enemies. We must have the will to live. What we are doing now will lead to our death and extinction.

AL-DUSTUR Urges USSR Pressure on Iran To End War
JN291743 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
 29 May 85 p 21

[From the "International Horizon" column: "USSR Role in Ending Gulf War"]

[Text] The Arab League delegation currently visiting Moscow to discuss the USSR role in ending the Iraq-Iran war is probably making its most important visit. The USSR is a major power with notable influence in the region. It is also a neighbor of one of the conflicting states. Furthermore, Iran is now fighting with mostly Soviet-made weapons that do not reach it directly from the USSR, but through other states. The Soviets undoubtedly know that these arms are reaching Iran through a third party. Therefore, they should be in a position to put pressure on this third party in order to prevent it from shipping arms to Iran.

In recent years, the USSR has stood by Iraq and fulfilled its obligations, under the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries, to stop the Iranian regime's attempts to export its terrorism to other countries. Therefore, it is hoped that the Soviet leadership would respond to the Arab League delegation's request to try to stop the shipment of Soviet arms to Iran.

Stopping the Iraq-Iran war tragedy is an international responsibility that is borne by the USSR, the United States, and all states that are either directly or indirectly related to the continuation of the war. The Arab League delegation's tour is part of Arab and international efforts that have been going on over the past 5 years to put out this tragic fire in the Gulf and end this sanguinary fighting between two Muslim states. Iraq has already responded positively to all peace initiatives and has announced its readiness to accept an honorable settlement of the conflict on the strong basis of mutual respect. However, Iran persists in its rejection of all these peace efforts and insists on continuing the fighting, which ultimately will only benefit the enemies of Arabs and Muslims. Thus, the Iranian attitude is a major obstacle to the achievement of a political settlement. What is most needed now is to exert effective pressure on Iran, and the USSR can make a major contribution.

[Signed] Jabir

Electricity Consumption, Generation Examined
JN291000 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
 29 May 85 p 3

[By P.V. Vivekanand]

[Text] Amman — Jordan's annual demand for energy registered an increase of 5.5 per cent in the year 1984, compared with 6.7 per cent in 1983, and fuel used for generating electricity accounted for 23.8 per cent of the total fuel consumed in the country in 1984, the recently published annual report of the Jordan Electricity Authority [JEA] showed. The report pointed out that the growth rate in energy demand was relatively small when compared to the average 14 per cent during the 1973-1983 period, but still is in excess of the overall economic growth of the country which registered 2.8 per cent in 1984.

Jordan imported oil worth a total of JD 238 million in the year, representing about 11 per cent of the gross national product (GNP) and this figure is also considered high by international standards, in terms of the acceptable proportion between GNP and fuel import bills, the report said. The total energy demand in 1984 was about 2,730,000 tons of oil equivalent, the report said.

Focusing on electricity generation, distribution and consumption in the Kingdom, the report said the demand for electricity registered an increase of 19.8 per cent in 1984, as against 27.4 per cent in 1983, and pointed out that the growth rate in demand for electricity is still higher in proportion to the growth rate in overall demand for energy. The average annual growth in demand for electricity in the last five years was 21.8 per cent, which is also considered high by international standards, the report said, and attributed the unproportional growth to the rapid expansion of industries and the completion of a number of rural electrification projects, in addition to increasing economic growth.

Consumption

Electricity consumption in 1984 amounted to 1944 gwh (gigawatt-hour-one billion watt hours) in 1984, the report said. A break up in the figure showed that the industrial sector consumed 43.8 per cent (44 per cent in 1983), the domestic sector accounted for 31.1 per cent (34.5 per cent in 1983), the commercial sector consumed 12 per cent (11 per cent in 1983) while 7.8 per cent (6.5 per cent in 1983) was used for water pumping and 5.3 per cent (3.5 per cent in 1983) for miscellaneous purposes, including consumption by hospitals, charities, broadcasting, etc.

The report said that a combination of several factors, including a "saturation in the consumption of some of the main large industries," a national energy conservation policy and the relatively warm winter in 1984, contributed to bringing down the overall growth in electricity demand to 19.8 per cent. It expressed optimism that decline in demand for electricity will continue in the coming years as a result of the national conservation campaign, and higher tariffs introduced in 1984 "to reflect more realistically the true costs of energy."

A total of 2,265 gwh of electricity was produced in Jordan in 1984, representing an increase of 18.1 per cent from the corresponding figure for 1983, the report said. The figure includes electricity generated by non-JEA producers. Various JEA generating units, with a production of 1908 gwh, accounted for 84.2 per cent of the total production while the remainder, 357 gwh, was produced by various private corporations for their own consumption.

Power Stations

The major contributor to the JEA production was Al-Husayn Thermal Power Station in Zarqa' with 74.4 per cent, followed by the Marka Power Station (5.3 per cent), the Amman South Gas Turbine Station (0.3 per cent) the Karak and Tafilah Power Stations (0.8 per cent) and the Aqaba Diesel Power Station (3.3 per cent). The rest (0.1 per cent) was accounted for by power stations in Ma'an and remote villages. Among the non-JEA producers, various industrial companies, including the Jordan Cement Factories in Al-Fuhays, the Jordan Refinery Company

in Zarqa', the Arab Potash Company in Ghor al-Safi and the Jordan Fertilizer Company in Aqaba accounted for 14.8 per cent of the total production, while the Irbid District Electricity Company (IDECO) produced 0.7 per cent and municipalities and other accounted for 0.3 per cent. According to the JEA annual report, steam power accounted for generating 87.3 per cent of the total electricity produced in Jordan in 1984 while diesel power was used to generate 11.9 per cent and gas turbine power accounted for 0.8 per cent.

New Generating Units

JEA boosted the total installed production capacity of the Kingdom to 700 megawatts by the end of 1984 by introducing into operation new generating units with a total capacity of 126 megawatts, the report said. Of the total 700 megawatt capacity, JEA accounts for 601.5 megawatts while non-JEA producers, including the various industries, the IDECO and municipalities and others, have the remainder (98.1 megawatt) of the total installed capacity. In addition, work is under way in Aqaba for a new thermal power station which will have an installed capacity of 260 megawatts. The project, which will use steam to run its generators, is expected to start production in 1986. The JEA also has plans to expand the project by adding two coal-fired steam units each of 130 megawatts, with provisions for dual (coal and oil) firing. A decision is expected to be taken in this regard by end of this year.

The peak load in 1984 was 410 megawatts as against 363 megawatts in 1983, reflecting an increase of 12.9 per cent, the report said. The interconnected peak load recorded in October 1984 was 372.1 megawatts as against 309.6 megawatts in 1983, registering an increase of 20.2 per cent.

In 1984, the national grid for electricity transmission was expanded considerably when the JEA completed the interconnection of the north of the Kingdom with the south by a 132 kv line linking Ma'an and Aqaba which provided the port city with power from the national network. Work is continuing on another 400 kv transmission line between Amman and Aqaba and the project is expected to be completed by 1986. Also, the report said, new substations with a total capacity of 609 mva have been put into operation in Sahab, Ashrafiyah, Subayhi and Quwayrah and expansion work has been carried out in sub-stations in Irbid, Zarqa', Bayadir, Amman South and Ma'an. Turning to the electricity distribution system in the country, the report said the total length of 132 kva transmission lines stood at 1284 circuit kilometres at the end of 1984. At the end of 1984, the distribution networks in Jordan stood at 2,374 kilometres (including 278 kilometres underground) of 33 kv networks, 613 kilometres of 11 kv networks and 7,181 kilometres of 0.4 kv networks with a total of 1,475 mva substation capacity.

Consumers

The total number of consumers at the end of 1984 stood at 362,000, representing 87 per cent of the population, as against

323,000 in 1983, according to the report. The report highlighted the JEA's efforts to implement the theme contained in the government's announcement earlier in 1984 that it was the year of electricity and water and said the authority and the distribution companies electrified 139 villages, inhabited by about 125,000 people, boosting the total number of electrified villages to 479, with total number of inhabitants estimated at 887,000 people, representing 85 per cent of the total rural population. Under present plans, a total of 87 new villages will be electrified in 1985 bringing the total number of electrified villages to 566 with an estimated population of 949,000 people or 91 per cent of the total rural population of the Kingdom, according to the report.

JEA and the Jordan Electric Power Company (JEPCO) and IDECO, the two companies responsible for power supply to direct consumers, in Amman and Irbid regions, respectively, continued to implement new distribution projects in their respective areas and improve the power supply system, the report said. It said the JEA completed the erection of 353 kilometres of overhead distribution networks and 12 kilometres of underground cables, and while JEPCO built 599 kilometres of overhead networks and 119 kilometres of underground cables, IDECO completed 954 kilometres of overhead lines and 37 kilometres of underground network.

Employees, Productivity

The average number of JEA employees in the past year was 1,531 as against 1,467 in 1983 and the level of productivity increased from 1,097 mwh per employee in 1983 to 1,246 mwh in 1984, the report said. For the electricity sector as a whole in Jordan, the total number of employees was 4,162 in 1984, with an average productivity of 544 mwh per employee, as against 4,005 employees with and 479 mwh in 1983. [As published]

The JEA's supply areas include the Jordan Valley, Karak, Tafilah, Ma'am, Shawbak and Aqaba, and while JEPCO is responsible for power supply in Amman and its suburbs, IDECO supplies the Irbid region and northeast of the Kingdom. The total number of the JEA consumers stood at 45,200 at the end of 1984, while JEPCO figures showed 230,700 and the IDECO figure stood at 85,100.

The tariff for electricity varies from sector to sector but on a uniform pattern in Jordan. Domestic consumers are charged 38 fils per kwh for the first 160 kwh and 52 fils per kwh above a total monthly consumption of 160 kilowatts, in addition to a minimum monthly charge of JD 1. The commercial sector is charged 46 fils per kwh. Small industries using under 2,500 kwh per month are charged 40 fils per kwh and those using above 2,500 kwh have to pay only 28 fils per kwh. For large industries the rates are JD 3.05 per kilowatt per month for peak load. Consumers of power for water pumping are charged 29 fils per kwh while the street lighting tax is set at 13 fils per kwh.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad Consider Return of ADF*HK300238 Hong Kong AFP in English 0204 GMT 30 May 85*

[Excerpts] Beirut, May 30 (AFP)—President Amin Al-Jumayyil and his Syrian counterpart, Hafiz Al-Asad Wednesday night urgently discussed sending a Syrian peacekeeping force back into Lebanon as a 10-day-old battle raging here between Palestinian fighters and Shi'ite Moslem militia appeared to be entering a decisive phase.

Well-informed sources in Damascus, where Mr al-Jumayyil and Mr al-Asad were meeting, said the two were considering a return of the Syrian-manned Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) to help Lebanese authorities enforce security measures and institute reforms.

The ADF helped restore relative peace to Lebanon in late 1976, after more than a year and a half of civil disorder in which some 40,000 people were killed and 100,000 were injured.

Mr Jumayyil left Beirut as the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps came under intensive bombardment from the Shi'ite Amal militia and the Army, who are trying to dislodge Palestinian guerrillas.

The situation at the Burj al-Barajinah camp was calmer, although there were occasional explosions and some firing. An Amal official said his militiamen had taken control of all entrances to the camp.

However, Lebanon opposed the consultations, saying it did not want international involvement in the conflict between Shi'ite militia and Palestinians, diplomatic sources reported. [Sentence as received] Lebanon had wanted the U.N. consultations delayed to give regional peace efforts more of a chance, they added.

Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid called Tuesday for troops from the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to be redeployed to protect the Palestinian camps. But most diplomatic observers agreed this would be impossible because Lebanon, the Security Council and countries which staff UNIFIL would never all agree to the move, as required by U.N. regulations.

It was not known if the Security Council would hold a formal session on Lebanon following today's consultations.

Birri Meets With Algerian Delegation 29 May*LD291543 Algiers APS in English 1430 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] Beirut, 29-5-85 (APS)—An Algerian delegation from the F.L.N party, led by Sadek Zouaten, member of the C.C Permanent Secretariat met today Nabih Birri, president of the Amal movement, state minister in charge of town-planning and south affairs minister of justice and resources, it announced.

Talks were centered, it is pointed out, on the necessity to put an end to clashes and enable then, the concerned authorities to take in charge and resolve problems resulting from the war which rages in the Palestinian camps.

Palestinians Released After Agreement*NC291432 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] We have learned that 105 Palestinian detainees were released this afternoon. Forty-five of them had been held in Spinney's area, while the other 60 had been held in Burjal-Murr. According to sources in the Amal movement, the remaining detainees will be released in groups as part of the measures taken by Minister Nabih Birri in accordance with the promise he made to an Algerian FLN delegation this morning.

These measures include: Distributing food to those Palestinians affected by the camps war; continuing efforts to consolidate the cease-fire; and expediting the evacuation of the wounded. These measures will remain in effect until a comprehensive solution to the camps issue is finalized. Such a solution is imminent.

Birri Counters Rumors of Army Factionalization*NC291900 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, made a statement today in which he said: It is important that I clarify two points. The first point regards the Lebanese Army in West Beirut. I have learned that some radios and information media have been trying to damage the dignity of this Army which has played an effective role in achieving the success of the 6 February uprising and the victory in the mountain, in the southern suburb of Beirut, and in nationalist Beirut, and which has had the greatest effect in the abrogation of the 17 May agreement. This Army has proven that it supports all Lebanese parties without discrimination. Despite the security events that have taken place in West Beirut, some of which have been of a general nature and have involved sectarian and religious dangers, this Army has continued to play its role despite its limited capabilities, especially in terms of equipment and numbers. Events have been proving daily that this Army is patriotic and belongs to all the parties without discrimination or favoritism. To put it more frankly, this Army has tolerated a great deal from all the nationalist forces and their actions which at times went to the extent of attacking Army personnel. Despite this, this Army has continued to uphold its high national principles from which none of its officers or soldiers has deviated.

Brother officer Walid Sukkariyah is one of these officers. Therefore, the rumors that are being spread about divisions in this Army are completely untrue.

Minister Birri added: I wanted to personally declare this in order to refute every story that is spread about this subject.

Minister Birri said: Meanwhile, it is apparent that Israel has started its final withdrawal from Lebanese territories, especially from the area of Al-Shaqif and Hasbayya. The decision made with regard to Lahd's army is still not known.

As it approaches the final week of the 3rd year of occupation, the Amal movement would like to emphatically repeat that oper-

ations will continue until the last Israeli withdraws. This withdrawal should involve every soldier and all militias belonging to the occupation forces.

Minister Birri added: We announce as of now a decision that has been made to change the mode of fighting in the border strip after 6 June, in the event Lahd and his forces continue to be present. In this respect, the orders that have been given are based on uprisings in the villages in the border strip, supported by party and military capabilities from outside the strip, in order to recover all of our villages. We are confident that our kinfolk and brothers, both Christians and Muslims in the border strip, will respond to the call to restore the Lebanese homeland which is liberated from the shackles of Zionism that has brought Lebanon to its current plight.

Minister Birri said: As of now, I tell our kinfolk in 'Ayn Ibil, Rumaysh, Bint Jubayl, Marj 'Uyun, Shab'a, Jazzin, Al-Qulay'ah, and other areas that we soon have a date with them. We hope to hear the sound that roars and terrorizes these agents. The so-called free Lebanon cannot be an alternative to the homeland of all of us. You have the best proof in the experience since 1978. We now ask you to adopt a clear stand in this respect, a stand that should be expressed in all forms. There can be no unity for Lebanon without you. Much now depends on you.

Minister Birri added: Events in Beirut are not divorced from the schemes of which the ultimate target is your existence.

Libya's Al-Turayki Meets With Officials

Al-Turayki Makes Statement

NC291205 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT
29 May 85

[Text] Within the framework of the contacts and efforts being exerted by Libya and Morocco to end the war in the camps and to find a common formula for a solution, Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, visited the Presidential Palace in B'abda at 0845 today. He met with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and discussed with him the proposals and solutions that have been advanced to end the war in Beirut's camps. Dr al-Turayki then met in an office at the palace with leaders of the Lebanese Front. Afterward he made the following statement:

[Begin recording][Unidentified Reporter] Mr Minister, can you brief us on your mission in Lebanon?

[Al-Turayki] I was honored to meet with his excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil. I conveyed to him a message from the brother leader of the revolution [words indistinct] concerning the events currently taking place in Lebanon in general and the fighting against the Palestinian camps in particular. As you know, there was a telephone conversation between his excellency the president and the brother leader about 2 days ago concerning these events. On this basis, I was asked to convey this message to his excellency the president. I found his excellency the president to be fully [word indistinct] regarding what is happening and eager

to stop the Palestinian and Lebanese bloodshed. This blood is dear to us. No one can deny that what Lebanon has contributed to the Palestinian issue is greater than what any other Arab state has contributed, and that much of what has happened to Lebanon was the result of this nationalist position toward the Palestinian national issue. It is regrettable that there are some who want to distort this nationalist position. [End recording]

Meetings Summarized

LD291746 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
29 May 85

[Text] 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, today met with Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami; Mufti of Lebanon Shaykh Hasan Khalid, and Lebanese ministers Salim al-Huss and 'Adil 'Usayran. Their talks concerned the grave condition of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the need to halt the massacre and bloodshed of the Palestinian inhabitants of these camps.

Earlier today he met with leaders of the Lebanese National Front: Former president Camille Sham'un, Phalangist Party leader Dr Elie Karami, and Dr Fu'ad Bustami.

The discussions during these meetings covered the conditions in the Palestinian camps and the attempts by the gangs and leaders of the Amal movement to annihilate the Palestinians in these camps.

The leaders of the Lebanese National Front expressed great appreciation for the concern the brother commander of the revolution shows for Lebanon and their high appreciation of his attitude toward Lebanon. They said they rely greatly on him in solving the many problems facing Lebanon.

Islamic Jihad Responsible for Briton's Death

NC291711 Paris AFP in English 1701 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpt] Beirut, May 29 (AFP) — Islamic Jihad has claimed the slaying today of a British lecturer at the American University here, 53-year-old Dennis Hill, found dead on waste land with four bullets in the neck.

The claim was made in a communique telephoned to the Beirut bureau of a foreign news agency.

The communique also said the organisation was holding the head of Beirut's American University hospital, David Jacobsen, kidnapped yesterday, and two Frenchmen missing for a week — research scientist Michel Seurat and journalist Jean-Paul Kaufman.

Concerning Mr. Hill, who had lectured at the university since October, the communique said that he was killed "as he was trying to escape from our men, who wanted to question him."

WASHINGTON POST Writer May Be Asked To Testify
NC291722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT
 29 May 85

[Text] The military judiciary is continuing its investigation into *THE WASHINGTON POST* report alleging that certain Lebanese quarters had participated in the Bi'r al-'Abd explosion.

The military examining magistrate today questioned several civilians and military personnel in order to clarify the issue. Sources involved in the investigation said that it is being proposed to call on the author of *THE WASHINGTON POST* article to testify.

Amal, Palestinians Launch Offensives in Fighting

Amal Mounts Camp Offensive
NC291512 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT
 29 May 85

[Text] For the past 30 minutes, the Amal movement has been attacking the Burj al-Barajinah camp lines under intense artillery cover. Amal is proceeding with its offensive from Hayy Farhat, Al-Akrad Street, Sabra, and the stadium. With regard to this new offensive, the Palestinians have asked their emplacements on the mountain to support them by shelling the Amal concentrations and artillery positions.

Meanwhile, clashes are still raging on the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps lines.

Artillery units in Mtul Shimlan, Qabr Shmun, and Duhur al-Shuwayfat in the mountain have shelled the areas of the stadium, the Kuwaiti Embassy, Hayy Farhat, Qasr Hamadah, and Jallul, and Al-Hursh. More than 15 shells have fallen on Beirut Airport.

At 1635, the southern suburb of Beirut came under intermittent shelling from Qabr Shmun and 'Aytat. Tension on the various combat lines in the suburb has been mounting for some time now.

This morning, the Amal movement carried out an operation to clear out the Palestinian pockets from the Al-Da'uq area and the old people's home. One soldier of the 6th Brigade was killed, two others were wounded, and one is missing.

At noon today, Al-Murabitun gunmen attacked a unit of the 6th Brigade near the Imam 'Ali mosque in Mahllat al-Tariq al-Jadidah, destroying an armored car belonging to the unit.

Palestinians Prepare Counteroffensive
NC291534 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT
 29 May 85

[Text] Battles are still raging around the Burj al-Barajinah camp following the offensive which the Amal movement launched on the camp's combat lines at 1645 today. Various heavy-caliber artillery and medium- and light-caliber weapons are being used in the battles.

It has been learned that the Palestinians are now preparing to launch a counteroffensive. They had earlier requested support from their artillery emplacements on the mountain. The artillery units intervened more than once today and shelled Amal concentrations in Beirut's southern suburb.

Palestinians Hit 6th Brigade
NC291658 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT
 29 May 85

[Text] Beirut's southern suburb has been coming under artillery and rocket fire for 15 minutes. Rockets in Mutall Shimlan are being fired at the vicinity of Burj al-Barajinah camp, the airport road, the sports city, and the Kuwaiti Embassy area.

Security sources said that a rocket fired from Mutall Shimlan hit the Sultan Ibrahim area and the Henry Shihab barracks, which is the 6th Brigade's headquarters.

PLO Radio on Situation
JN291922 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT
 29 May 85

[Excerpts] The Amal movement militias and the 6th and 8th Brigades of the Lebanese authority's army continued to attack the steadfast Palestinian camps in Beirut for the 11th consecutive day in an attempt to storm and control them, but in vain. All of the aggressors' attacks against the various combat axes have been foiled. Palestinian fighters carried out violent counterattacks, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on the Amal movement and the Lebanese Army's 6th and 8th Brigades.

The latest news reports from the battle areas say that the battle continues while the Amal movement militias, the 6th and 8th Brigades, and the Syrian battalion, which is called Al-Asad Battalion, are preparing to launch an overall, decisive attack against the Palestinian camps. Informed sources also say that this anticipated attack will take place at the insistence of the Syrian regime, and in light of its demand for the need to decide the battles both politically and militarily as soon as possible in order to dominate and disarm the camps. The informed sources add that the Syrian regime has been urging the Amal movement to decide the situation in its favor for the past 2 days. At the same time, reports say that Syria may use additional forces to intervene directly in the battles in order to decide the situation as soon as possible.

Beirut reports today said that Amin al-Jumayyil is preparing to leave for Damascus to ask for Syrian military intervention. Observers described this step as a premeditated one to provide the necessary cover for direct Syrian military interference, after the agent Amal movement militias and the 6th and 8th Brigades have failed to achieve any military progress against the steadfast Palestinian camps.

Beirut reports also say that the Amal movement militias and the 6th and 8th Brigades used mortar guns and tank artillery today to shell Burj al-Barajinah camp. The reports explained that the Palestinian fighters in the three camps used rockets and machine-

guns to return the fire. Violent battles took place around Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps last night and this morning between the Palestinian fighters defending the camps on the one hand, and the Lebanese Army forces, the agent Amal movement militias, and Syria's Al-Asad Battalion, which was directly ordered by the president of the sectarian regime to participate in the war against the Palestinian civilians in Beirut; on the other. The areas surrounding the camps also witnessed several military operations last night. These operations were carried out by the Palestinians and the Lebanese who reject the crimes committed against the Palestinians by Amal and the 6th and 8th Brigades.

A Palestinian military spokesman has announced that four Palestinian girls from Shatila camp carried out a suicidal operation against the Amal movement gangs and the 6th Brigade. Their names are: Samihah Ayyub, 17; Ahlam Matar, 19; Fatimah Sa'd, 17; and Hiyam al-Haj, 18. He added that they stormed the ranks of the hostile forces carrying explosive charges, and inflicted heavy losses in life and equipment on the Amal gangs and the 6th Brigade. Several combat groups from the Sabra, Shatila, and Al-Da'uq forces managed to lift the siege around the Palestinian camps and take control of the Al-'Ajazah home for the aged and the Al-Da'uq buildings. The Palestinian spokesman also said that the heroic Palestinian fighters infiltrated the hospital through the basements beneath the Al-Da'uq buildings west of Sabra camp and surprised the Amal movement gangs and a unit of the Lebanese Army stationed in the hospital perimeter. They seized the position after violent clashes in which heavy machineguns, rockets, and tank weapons were used. The clashes covered several points in Sabra and Shatila.

The Palestinian military spokesman in Tunis announced that after the first week of steadfastness in the Palestinian camps in Beirut, the desperate destructive attacks on the Palestinian camps by the Amal militias, which are supported by the Lebanese Army and a battalion from the Syrian regime, have recently escalated.

Aggressive violations of the cease-fire agreement have continued in the past 2 days. This agreement was concluded in order to enable the International Committee of the Red Cross to evacuate hundreds of wounded from the destroyed and besieged camps.

He added that in light of the new Zionists' criminal aggressions and fierce attempts to storm the camps and shed the Palestinian people's blood, Palestinian strike groups inside and outside the camps used rockets and machinegun fire to launch counter-attacks against positions of the Amal militias and the Lebanese Army.

He added that during a heroic battle, the Palestinians managed to purge several military positions that were used as assembly points by the Amal forces and the Lebanese Army in the Al-Da'uq area and around Sabra and Shatila. They inflicted heavy human and material losses on the new Zionists. The Palestinian forces also carried out intensive rocket attacks on the Amal forces' artillery emplacements in the areas of Al-Shiyyah, Al-Awza'i, the airport and Burj al-Barajinah. The hostile forces were obliged to evacuate some positions in the western quarters of the camps after three of their vehicles were destroyed.

Palestinians Continue To Attack

NC300636 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT
30 May 85

[Text] Intermittent clashes are raging along the combat lines of the Palestinian camps in West Beirut. Security reports indicate that many houses in Sabra and Shatila are being blown up. Early today Palestinian units attacked the new positions of the 6th Brigade and Amal movement in the areas of Al-Da'uq, the sport city, and Shatila Mosque. The personnel manning the positions checked the offensive, using tanks and mortars.

Between 0545 and 0615, the Shatila Mosque and the Hursh areas were the scenes of violent fighting involving various types of artillery and rockets.

Since 0730, Palestinian snipers have directed fire at the road between the airport bridge and Al-Qurani Mosque.

Overnight Fighting in Tripoli Leaves 4 Injured

NC300604 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT
30 May 85

[Text] According to reports from Tripoli this morning, violent fighting broke out for more than an hour after midnight last night, between gunmen of the Arab Democratic Party — the Red Knights — and Tripoli popular resistance gunmen, in the area adjacent to 'Abd al-Nasir Mosque and Tal'at al-'Umari in the Al-Tabbanah area. No information is yet available about the cause of the fighting. It has been reported that rockets and machineguns were heavily used during the fighting. According to preliminary reports, a total of four persons from the two sides sustained injuries.

Shops in the areas of the clashes closed this morning. Gunmen have appeared in these areas. Efforts are underway to restore the situation to normal.

Amal Suspends Correspondents' Cards, Permits

NC291243 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1212 GMT
29 May 85

[Statement issued by the correspondents section in the Amal movement's information office]

[Text] The validity of all press cards and permits held by locally-based foreign and Arab press photographers and correspondents is suspended as of 29 May 1985 until further notice. Special permits will be issued for a definite period.

Decrees on Diplomatic Promotions, Transfers

NC280754 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 25 May 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Three presidential decrees were issued yesterday in implementation of the diplomatic rotations approved by the Cabinet during its last meeting.

The first decree provides for the promotion of 'Afif Malas and Sulayman Yunis from second grade to first grade and pensioning 'Afif Malas as of 1 July on having reached the pensionable age. Sulayman Ynis has been appointed head of the Lebanese Mission in Prague.

The second decree provides for the recall of the following heads of missions abroad to the Central Administration:

A. Ambassadors: Iskandar 'Awn (Cyprus), Mahmud Hammud (West Germany), Adib al-Qintar (Senegal), and Fakhri Saghiyah (Brazil).

B. Counselors holding the title of ambassador: Gilbert Ghazi (Cuba), Emille Badran (Prague), Sami Qurunful (Tunisia), Salim Tadmuri (China), Zuhayr Hamdan (Iraq), Fu'ad 'Awn (Mexico), Samir Shamma (Canada), Muhammad 'Isa (Guinea), and Samirah Hanna al-Dahir (Japan).

The third decree provides for the transfer of the following ambassadors to another post abroad:

A. Dr 'Adil Isma'il from Morocco to UNESCO, and Fawzi Sallukh from Nigeria to Algeria.

B. Ambassador Farid Samahah is to be transferred from the Central Administration to Beijing, and Ambassador Sulayman

Farah from the Central Administration to Tunis and the Arab League.

An earlier presidential decree provided for transferring Ambassador Ghazi Shidyaq from the Central Administration to the Lebanese Embassy to the Vatican.

Briefs

Rotation of Ambassadors — President Amin al-Jumayyil today received Swiss ambassador to Lebanon (Paul Andre Ramsier) who came to say goodbye upon his transfer to another post. President al-Jumayyil also received the credentials of (Antonio Viccini), as the new ambassador of Italy to Lebanon. The new ambassador of Cuba to Lebanon also presented his credentials to the president. It was officially announced today that the Lebanese Government has given its approval to the appointment of Christian Graeff as new French ambassador to Lebanon. The new French ambassador served as ambassador to Libya. He is fluent in Arabic. The Foreign Ministry has been informed of the Cypriot Government's approval of the appointment of Zaydan Zaydan as new Lebanese Ambassador to Cyprus. [Summary] [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 24 May 85 NC]

Reportage on Visit by Lebanon's Amin al-Jumayyil

Arrives, Meets With Al-Asad

JN291529 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT
29 May 85

[Excerpts] Damascus — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in Damascus at 1715 today on a visit to Syria. President Hafiz al-Asad led those who received Al-Jumayyil at Damascus International Airport. He was also received by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. After the reception ceremony, the two presidents left for the guest palace in an official motorcade. They held a meeting that was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Talks Continue After Banquet

JN292040 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT
29 May 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil held a second closed meeting after the banquet the president gave in honor of the Lebanese president this evening. The talks between the two presidents began with a closed meeting at the guest palace at 1930 today.

Talks Resume 30 May

JN301204 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT
30 May 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil resumed yesterday's talks by holding a closed meeting at the presidential palace at 1145 today.

Al-Shar' Receives UN Golan Forces Commander

JN291159 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT
29 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' today received General Stahl, commander of the UN Disengagement Forces in the Golan Heights, on the occasion of the end of his duties as commander of these forces. Major General 'Adnan Tayyarah, head of the Syrian delegation to the Joint Armistice Commission, attended the meeting.

LE MONDE Interviews Al-Shar' on Mideast Issues

PM291329 Paris LE MONDE in French
24 May 85 p 3

[Interview with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' by Jean Gueyras in Paris — date not given]

[Text] [Gueyras] Are there disagreements between Paris and Damascus on the means of solving the Lebanese crisis?

[Al-Shar'] During my talks with the French leaders, and especially with French External Relations Minister Dumas, we dis-

covered many areas of agreement on the situation in Lebanon. We want the restoration of Lebanon's unity, independence, and territorial integrity, and we think that the maintenance of that country's Arab character is an irreversible historical fact. We also think that the Lebanese crisis can only be solved by national dialogue with a view to reconciliation among Lebanese.

[Gueyras] Are you in favor of the idea of an international conference for national reconciliation in Lebanon, as recently suggested by Mr Dumas?

[Al-Shar'] Syria made a great contribution to the success of the national reconciliation conferences which were held in Geneva, Lausanne, and Damascus. Those meetings led to the drafting of a series of principles and measures intended to set the seal on national reconciliation and end the bloodshed. These principles and measures must now be implemented. We think therefore that a new national reconciliation conference is now superfluous, because all the necessary elements for real national reconciliation and new political reforms already exist. We explained our viewpoint to Mr Dumas, who was satisfied with our explanations and said there was no need for a new international conference for inter-Lebanese reconciliation.

[Gueyras] Do you want Lebanon to be neutralized with monitoring by an international force?

[Al-Shar'] The neutralization of Lebanon disregards two important facts. Lebanon and the Lebanese people are part of the Arab world. To talk of Lebanon's neutralization is therefore to try and separate Lebanon from its Arab environment. In addition, the neutralization of Lebanon is not a realistic solution because it would amount to modifying that country's treaties and ending its Arab ties, especially those binding it to Syria. Let us not forget that until the beginning of the century, we formed a single country. It is true that we are now two different states, but we cannot ignore the fact that we form a single people with the same language and a common history. That is why it is out of the question for us to talk of the neutralization of Lebanon.

[Gueyras] Can the UN Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL] help maintain peace in Lebanon after the departure of the last Israeli soldier scheduled for June?

[Al-Shar'] We think that, in keeping with Security Council Resolution 435, UNIFIL should be deployed on the border separating Israel from Lebanon. Any suggestion of deploying UNIFIL elsewhere than on the Israeli border would amount to a call for the partition and dismantling of Lebanon.

[Gueyras] Former President Franjijah and, to a certain extent, Mr Camille Sham'un recently advocated a Syrian military intervention in Lebanon. Do you think that such an eventuality is probable in the near future?

[Al-Shar'] Our strength in Lebanon is based on our military presence. We are strong in that country because we are defending our brothers, unlike the Israelis who have expansionist designs there. That is why we are in no hurry to send new military forces to Lebanon. Indeed our role in Lebanon is essentially noncombatant. It is now clear that there is in this country a consensus with

regard to us. Everyone or virtually everyone agrees that Syria is sincerely helping the Lebanese people without trying to side with one section of the population against another.

"We Will Judge the Christian Leaders on Their Behavior"

[Gueyras] How do you explain the spectacular about-face by the Lebanese Forces leaders who have virtually pledged their allegiance to Syria?

[Al-Shar'] Even those within the Christian camp who opted for Israel have realized that they had been misled and say they recognize the positive role played by Syria in Lebanon. Are they sincere? That is an entirely different question. It is now up to them to prove, by their actions, that they intend to conform to what they have just said. We in Syria draw a distinction between what is tactical and what is strategic. That is why we will judge them on their behavior.

[Gueyras] Do you plan to withdraw from the regions of Lebanon you still occupy after the departure of the last Israeli soldier?

[Al-Shar'] We are not occupiers. We came to Lebanon at the request of this country's legal authorities and of its people. We are not foreigners in Lebanon. Moreover, your question is in contradiction with the invitations which we are receiving from all sides to step up our military presence in Lebanon. But, as I have already said, we are only in Lebanon to help our brothers.

[Gueyras] What do you think is the best way of guaranteeing the rights and security of Christians in Lebanon?

[Al-Shar'] This problem only exists in the Western press. We think that all the Lebanese are equal, and, even if some sections of the Lebanese people have sometimes been threatened, we think the danger has been greatly exaggerated.

I do not think there is any community in Lebanon whose existence is really threatened.

[Gueyras] Do you think that Syria can make any contribution to securing the release of the two French diplomats held in Beirut by Islamic Jihad?

[Al-Shar'] We deplore all abductions of innocent people.

Moreover we are doing our best to help secure the release of the people who have been abducted.

[Gueyras] Do you condemn acts of terrorism?

[Al-Shar'] We have already said several times that we condemn any act of terrorism, particularly those directed at innocent people, but we think that the Lebanese national resistance against the Israeli occupier is heroic and deserves praise.

[Gueyras] Do you consider Islamic Jihad to be part of the Lebanese national resistance?

[Al-Shar'] We cannot yet answer that question, because we must carefully examine anything relating to a clandestine organization in Lebanon to be able to give an accurate view on this point.

"We Are Against the Amman Agreements"

[Gueyras] What do you think of what is happening in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah? Is it, as some people say, an attempt by Syria to use the Shi'ite militia to seize control of Palestinian camps in order to neutralize the forces favorable to Mr 'Arafat in them?

[Al-Shar'] I think we have to be extremely cautious when analyzing what is now happening in Beirut. What we know for the time being is that the incidents began after a provocation staged by some of Mr 'Arafat's friends.

It would be an oversimplification to reduce this whole affair to mere antagonism between Amal and the Palestinians. Everyone knows that there is a permanent crisis within the PLO. Syria has nothing to do with this.

[Gueyras] What do you think of the efforts made by King Husayn and Mr 'Arafat to revive the peace process in the Near East?

[Al-Shar'] What King Husayn and Mr 'Arafat are hatching in Amman does not serve the cause of peace in the Near East and is a new step on the path of the Camp David agreements. We are opposed to the Amman agreements because we think they will make numerous concessions to the Israelis on the Palestinians' legitimate rights.

Even within the Arab world there is strong hostility to the Amman agreements, especially since there was consensus in Fes on a peace plan accepted by the Arabs. We think that the Fes plan and the UN resolutions can form a reasonable basis for a just and comprehensive peace in the Near East. The framework of this peace is the international conference which would be attended by the USSR, the United States, France, China, and Britain.

[Gueyras] What is your attitude toward the Gulf war?

[Al-Shar'] As soon as the conflict broke out we did our best to end this horrible and atrocious war. But, unfortunately, when we offered to mediate, the Iraqi Government strongly condemned our attempt, stating that any Arab country which tried to end the war would be committing an act of treason.

Nonetheless during the past 3 years we have done our best to limit the scale of the war and prevent it from spreading to other Arab countries. We have achieved some success in this sphere.

PDRY, YAR Ministers Leave Damascus After Visit

JN292047 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT
29 May 85

[Text] Damascus — PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali and YAR Education Minister Husayn al-'Amri left Damascus this evening after a visit of several days to Syria. They were seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Muhammad Najib al-Sayyid Ahmad, education minister; the PDRY and YAR ambassadors in Damascus; and the staffs of the two embassies.

Peres Doubts U.S. Agreed to International Conference

TA301019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The prime minister does not believe the reports from Washington about an agreement between the United States and Jordan to hold an international conference on the Middle East. Our correspondent Gershon Meller reports that in the course of a visit to 'Akko, Prime Minister Peres said that in a message he received from the Egyptian president, Mubarak also expressed his misgivings about holding such a conference. According to Peres, during his last meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz the two were in agreement that such a conference would serve no purpose. The Soviet Union supports the extreme Arab positions and would only confront Israel with an extremist rejection front. According to the prime minister, an international conference would attempt to circumvent the need for genuine negotiations to settle the dispute.

Peres Urges Participation in U.S. Space Defense

TA300718 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
30 May 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Haifa — Prime Minister Peres sees Israel's participation in the U.S. "Star Wars" programme as an opportunity not to be missed "in our own effort to be a land of science and high technology."

"I warn the opponents that if we refuse, the Americans will go without us, and that would be unfortunate for us," he told the Friends of Haifa University at a dinner on Tuesday night.

Peres, Shamir Discuss Tabah Arbitration**Shamir 'Might' Agree**

TA290749 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
29 May 85 p 7

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir might agree to transfer the Tabah dispute to international arbitration, if Egypt returns its ambassador to Tel Aviv forthwith. Shamir's new approach came to the fore in political consultations he held in Jerusalem with the prime minister, and results from the fact that Egypt firmly stands by its objection to the conciliation process he had demanded earlier. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres supports a political process with Egypt according to which Israel will accept international arbitration on Tabah in exchange for the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel and the full implementation of the normalization accords.

Egypt has thus far continued to maintain its opposition to returning its ambassador to Tel Aviv before the arbitration process has begun. Israel, on the other hand, insists that the Egyptian ambassador return immediately after Israel makes an official announcement on its readiness to engage in arbitration procedures.

Yesterday the prime minister sent an oral message to President Mubarak, informing him of the inclination to transfer the Tabah problem to international arbitration. A breakthrough on Tabah would lead to a summit meeting between Mubarak and Peres in the very near future.

In political contacts between Egypt and Israel, the Egyptians probed the possibility of erecting memorials to the Egyptian soldiers who fell within Israeli territory.

The delegation of directors general headed by Avraham Tamir and David Kimche departs for Cairo today for the next round of talks with Egyptian Administration officials, in a bid to work out a political package deal between Israel and Egypt.

Peres Sends Message to Mubarak

TA291447 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT
29 May 85

[Text] Israel will propose transferring the Tabah issue to international arbitration with the aim of deciding the dispute within 6 months. This is the message conveyed by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak via the Egyptian petroleum and mineral resources minister. This suggestion is also acceptable to Foreign Minister and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

Peres' Office Denies Arbitration Formula Concluded

TA300930 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 May 85 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpts] The vice prime minister and foreign minister will today confer with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to complain about Energy Minister Moshe Shahal's interference in the Tabah issue. Shamir asked for an urgent meeting with Peres to determine whether the remarks attributed to Shahal — to the effect that he had agreed with the Egyptian minister of petroleum, 'Abd al-Hami Muhammad Qandil, on the formulation of a letter of arbitration regarding the dispute over Tabah — are correct.

The Prime Minister's Office last night stated that Mr Peres had not approved any formula of arbitration which was allegedly concluded in the talks between Shahal and Qandil.

Minister Shahal last night rejected the foreign minister's complaint that he had interfered in the Tabah issue. According to Shahal, all the contacts during Qandil's visit on finding a formula for arbitration were held with the foreign minister's knowledge and even his blessings.

Shahal, Tamir, Egypt's Qandil View Talks

TA290903 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0820 GMT May 85

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 29 May (ITIM) — Egyptian Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Qandil said at the end of his visit to Israel that he does not remember having mentioned after the meeting with the prime

minister, a "breakthrough" in the Israeli-Egyptian talks in preparation for a Peres-Mubarak summit.

During a news conference at Ben-Gurion Airport prior to his departure, he said that the two countries want a summit between Peres and Mubarak. Egypt insists that the Tabah matter should be transferred to international arbitration because it believes that this is Egyptian land.

"Let us, therefore, act according to the Camp David accords and transfer the issue to arbitration," the Egyptian minister said.

The summit will be held when the atmosphere for this is propitious, and the Egyptian ambassador will return to Tel Aviv after Egypt's three conditions — on Tabah, the completion of Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, and progress toward solving the Palestinian problem — have been met.

In answer to another question, the Egyptian minister said that Israeli-Egyptian relations with regard to oil deals are so good because "there was no attempt to complicate this issue." He noted that Egypt has always taken care to maintain excellent relations with its clientele.

Mr Shahal said this is an important visit, expressing his belief that after the exchange of messages between Peres and Mubarak and the meetings Mr Qandil held in Israel with the prime minister and Foreign Minister Shamir, it will be possible to promote stronger relations between Israel and Egypt and to solve problems.

I have no doubt that the disputed issues can be solved within the shortest possible time. Energy and Infrastructure Minister Shahal said, noting that Israeli-Egyptian relations in the oil sphere are excellent and getting even better still. Israel buys large quantities of oil from Egypt and the two countries want to expand the scope of trade in both directions.

The Egyptian minister returned to Egypt on board an "Air Sinai" plane which also carried Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office and Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche to Cairo for continued talks on the Tabah issue.

Avraham Tamir told the ITIM correspondent that in the previous round of talks, the Israeli delegation discussed all bilateral issues with Egypt, and there was simply not enough time to conclude the Tabah issue.

The government has not yet decided which of the various proposals on the issue it should adopt, especially in view of the Egyptian demand that a date be set for the beginning of arbitration. We are currently discussing a number of proposals, including the U.S. one, Tamir said, adding: "The Egyptian petroleum minister brought one of the six proposals on this issue, but this is not the best proposal, in my opinion. Therefore, we cannot talk of a breakthrough." The director general of the Prime Minister's Office said we are currently in the midst of negotiations: "There are no short cuts here. The talks have been going on for several months, this time we will discuss the issue for 1 day, and return to Israel either on Thursday evening or Friday morning."

Official Delegation Arrives in Cairo 29 May

TA291258 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1255 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpt] The Israeli delegation has arrived in Cairo for another round of talks on Tabah. David Kimche, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, told the REUTER correspondent Israel and Egypt will try to define several points in dispute, and that he believes there will be more talks on this issue.

Shamir Asks EEC Envoys To Persuade Husayn on PLO

TA290819 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew
29 May 85 p 1

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir lunched yesterday with the Italian ambassador, who also invited all the ambassadors from the EEC countries.

The luncheon was held on the occasion of the transfer of the rotating presidency of the EEC from Italy to Luxembourg, and provided Mr Shamir with an opportunity to review in detail Israel's foreign relations, with a special emphasis on Israeli-Egyptian ties and the peace process. Asked by the ambassadors how Europe could contribute to the Middle East peace process, Shamir replied that if they are ready to persuade King Husayn to forgo his demand for the inclusion of the PLO in the negotiating delegation with Israel, this would constitute an important contribution to the future of the peace process.

Shamir Comments on U.S. Arms Sales, Mideast Peace

TA291052 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew
29 May 85 p 1

[Report from Jerusalem by the political correspondent]

[Text] In a meeting yesterday with two FRG Bundestag members — Gerhart Baum and Burkhard Hirsch — who are visiting here and are scheduled to proceed to Jordan and Egypt, Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that King Husayn wants to improve his image in order to obtain U.S. weapons, and realizes that the U.S. Congress will not be able to approve the sale of arms unless he participates in the peace process.

Shamir said that Prince Hasan, King Husayn's brother, is not overly enthusiastic about Jordan's involvement with the issue of the PLO and the Palestinians, and that he is more cautious than his brother on this matter. Asked whether the release of the terrorists was a conciliatory move, Shamir said this was only a humanitarian move divorced from any political affair, especially in light of the PLO's extremism.

In a meeting he held yesterday with Senator [as published] Ike Skelton, a member of the Armed Services Committee, Shamir said that Israel's relations with the Pentagon have undergone a marked improvement. Regarding Husayn's visit to the United States, Shamir said that Israel is interested in engaging in talks with Husayn without preconditions. The United States, too, agrees that peace with our neighbors should be reached through

direct negotiations. In Shamir's opinion, the U.S. status in the region has strengthened, as evidenced by the visit by the president of Algeria. He called upon the United States to exert its influence on Egypt, so that the latter bolsters peace between Israel and Egypt.

Knesset Supports Government on Prisoner Exchange

*TA291316 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] The Knesset has just expressed its confidence in the government at the end of the debate on the government statement concerning the release of the terrorists. Our correspondent notes that almost all of the Cabinet members and Knesset members participated in the vote. The Tehiya and KAKH factions voted against; the remaining opposition factions abstained. Earlier the defense minister defended the government's decision, as well as decisions made by previous governments. He emphasized that no responsible government could allow our sons to indefinitely remain in prison just because we are unwilling to negotiate with the terrorists or release them. The decision was made in difficult circumstances, and the price paid and danger incurred great. However, this was the only answer we could give, according to Rabin.

Knesset Defeats Motions To Establish Lebanon Inquiry

*TA291632 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1625 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] The Knesset debate on the four motions to the agenda proposing the establishment of a commission of inquiry into the Lebanon war has ended. The debate is over, so is the voting. Here is our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami from the Knesset:

Well, Avner, good evening again. The proposals to establish an inquiry commission were defeated today in the Knesset by a majority of the 37 Likud and Agudat Yisra'el Knesset members [MK's] and with the support of 15 MK's, including Minister Rubinstein, and with the abstention of 22 members of the Alignment faction and MK Magen from the Likud faction. By the way, Minister Sharon sat through the debate and vote at the Cabinet table but did not take part in the vote. He did not raise his hand, either when the MK's were asked to strike off the proposals nor when they were asked to transfer them to the committee.

Sharon Abstains From Vote

*TA291714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] Minister Sharon explained to our Knesset correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami that he would not support a proposal to establish a commission of inquiry and would not oppose it, because not one of the Begin government members had anything to hide. On this issue he abstained; however he would not raise his hand with those Labor Party members who abstained because their abstention lacked any moral proportion and they were not looking at the matter itself, but at Cabinet seats.

Nisim's Knesset Remarks Draw Sharp Reaction

'Great Anger' in Alignment

*TA291626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] Remarks made this evening by Justice Minister Moshe Nisim during a discussion in the Knesset concerning the opposition's proposal to establish a commission of inquiry into the Lebanon war have aroused great anger in the Alignment. The justice minister said this suggestion is politically motivated and a political issue cannot be subject to inquiry. He added that if the judges have to deal with it this will cause disorder and disruption of the various authorities of the establishment. The people are the ones who should judge; but, according to Nisim, the people made their choice in the last election, and the current government was established as a result of the people's judgment.

Our correspondent in the Knesset Tsvi Yisre'eli reports that many Alignment members reacted to Nisim's polemics with anger, because they believe his words were aimed at them. Several members, who were against a commission of inquiry at present, said that Nisim's speech has changed their opinion. A top Alignment source told our correspondent that the committee established by the faction to discuss the whole issue of the commission inquiry, its shape, and timing, will reconvene soon, and an effort will be made to end its work quickly, and it is possible it will decide in favor of establishing a commission of inquiry.

MK's Comment

*TA291713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] Before the vote Minister Bar-Lev told our correspondent that Moshe Nisim, in his remarks on behalf of the government, had taken matters out of context and made an incorrect comparison between the current war and previous ones. The Lebanon war was not a war of no alternative, Bar-Lev said.

Gad Ya'aqobi said that Moshe Nisim had not presented the Cabinet position.

Labor Party Secretary General 'Uzi Bar'am said, on behalf of the Alignment, that Minister Nisim had not spoken in the government's name, nor in Shim'on Peres' name or that of Hayim Bar-Lev, Yitzhaq Rabin, and other Alignment ministers. You spoke as the Herut spokesman and someone who wants to make an advance payment to Herut at the expense of the Likud's unification, Bar'am said.

IDF Releases 249 Ansar Detainees 29 May

*TA291201 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1145 GMT
29 May 85*

[Text] Today the IDF released from an Israeli prison 249 of the detainees who had previously been transferred to Israel from the Ansar camp. The IDF spokesman reports that the released detainees were transferred to the southern Lebanese area. The

IDF is continuing to pursue the policy which established that the Ansar detainees were temporarily transferred to Israeli territory and will be released according to the stages of the IDF evacuation from Lebanon and the state of security in the region. The process of release is carried out in coordination and cooperation with the International Red Cross.

Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz adds that members of the IRC received the released detainees near Al-Bayadah in southern Lebanon. They were transported in Lebanese buses to the Tyre area, from which they dispersed to their homes.

Release Seen as Helping Amal

*TA291742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] About 250 Shi'ites from southern Lebanon who have been jailed in Israel were released today and returned to their villages. At one time the detainees were transferred to Israel from the Ansar detention camp. They are now being released at the same time as the IDF is evacuating its forces from southern Lebanon. Israeli security sources stress that, on this matter, no deal was made with the Shi'ite Amal organization. However, our correspondent Hayim Hecht says that the detainees' release will help the Amal organization to block terrorists' attempts to infiltrate into the security zone in southern Lebanon.

[Hecht] The orchestration of today's release was no coincidence at all. Israel was unable to ignore the distress of the Amal organization over the past few days. Because of the need to win the fight with the Palestinians in Beirut, Amal abandoned positions and roadblocks in the Tyre and Al-Nabatiyah sectors. The immediate result of this move was an infiltration by terrorist squads into the security strip and katyusha rockets which fell very close to the purple line. Amal sent an SOS message via the Lebanese press saying: We are finding it difficult to cope with a coalition of extremist Palestinians and the Hezbollah organization. In Israel, people understood that a situation could very quickly develop in which the Shi'ite leaders in the south would realize that they could not stand up against the extremist coalition and, in a typical Lebanese move, everything would be turned around and Amal would join those firing the katyushas. Today's release, then, is a business deal.

We made no deal with Amal, security sources stress, nor have we signed an alliance with them. However, it is clear to us that, despite everything that has happened here over the past few years, the Shi'ites in the south and Israel share a basic common interest, which is to prevent the entry of hungry strangers into the area. That is the background to today's release and, as phrased by a senior officer, because of the Lebanese whirlpool, he said, we in Israel expect a Shi'ite demon to rise up against us and destroy us. The truth is that the farmers in Ma'rakah and Hanita have a common interest. The Shi'ites who were released today are all residents of the south. The assumption is that they will return to their homes and Israel's dividend will be that they will prevent terrorists and others from returning to the area.

Others may say: Here is another peak in the war of the absurd. Three months ago IDF soldiers were shedding their blood in order to get their hands on these Shi'ites by means of searches and the iron fist policy. Amal members used RPG's to fire at us daily and we blew up houses in their villages. Today the IDF is releasing the same Shi'ites who were described here not long ago as terrorists, so that they will guarantee the Galilee's peace. It can, however, be said that in the Lebanese context even the absurd is logical. The most experienced Shi'itologist in southern Lebanon told me this morning: This is a brilliant Israeli move made with perfect timing.

Herzog Against Pardons Until Legal Proceedings End

*TA291330 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] President Hayim Herzog says he will not consider any request for a pardon on behalf of the Jewish terrorist organization detainees before all the legal proceedings have ended. He emphasized he does not want to be subject to any kind of pressures, and that it is inconceivable for him to deal with any pardon request as long there is a political debate on the issue. President Herzog also noted he will not support any action undermining the judicial system, because this is the guarantee for a healthy society.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the president was speaking with Galilee high school students.

Settlers React to Return of Released Prisoners

IDF Warns Against Law Breaking

*TA241054 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 24 May 85*

[Text] The commander of the Central Command fears that the Jewish settlers in the territories might try to drive murderers among the released terrorists outside the boundaries of the State of Israel. Major General Amnon Shahaq told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the atmosphere among the Jewish inhabitants is explosive. He emphasized that the IDF would not allow anybody to violate the law, just as it will not allow Arabs to stage public celebrations in their villages, but to confine their rejoicing to their own homes.

The commander of the Central Command added that larger IDF troops than in the past are now operating in the territories in the wake of the evacuation from Lebanon. Our military correspondent notes that the leaders of the Council of Settlements in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza conferred with Maj Gen Shahaq this morning and informed him that their friends are no longer under their control. Some of them said they would welcome any actions against the murderous terrorists, even if they would not initiate such operations themselves. Others said they would expel all the released murderers from the Hebron area. According to the leaders of the settlements, action has already begun through phone calls, but they refused to say how it would end. Maj Gen Shahaq suggested that they keep a level-headed attitude, and stressed that he would not tolerate any violations of the law.

'Terrorists' Fear for Lives

TA241148 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew
24 May 85 p 1

[Text] Two terrorists from the village of Za'tarah in the Bethlehem district who were serving a life sentence for assassinating the late David Rosenfeld, the director of the Herodion archaeological site, and were released from jail this week as part of the prisoner exchange yesterday crossed the Jordan River bridge on their way to Amman. This came about at their own request. They explained that they were doing this for fear of attacks on their lives by the settlers.

A third member of their squad, also from Za'tarah, plans to depart for Jordan next week.

Another 26 terrorists, who were released in the prisoner exchange and who decided to remain in Judea and Samaria despite the fact that they are not residents of the region, will have to leave the area in 3 weeks because the Civilian Administration only granted them visitors permits but did not permit them to extend their stay.

The departure of the 26 has been coordinated with the International Red Cross.

Seek To Make Lives 'Unbearable'

TA271430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] An action committee [mate] and an institute have been set up in Qiryat Arba' which will publish identification details, pictures, and addresses of the terrorists who were released in order to try to make their lives unbearable and to force them to leave the country. Qiryat Arba' residents told our correspondent Shalom Oren that they have already obtained most of the information on 105 terrorists from the area between Bethlehem and south of Mt Hebron. They also proposed that families who had been hurt in terrorist activities help them by demanding compensation from the murderers.

Determined To Expel Terrorists

TA271914 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Eight settlers, residents of the Hebron Jewish quarter, were summoned today for interrogation by the Judea District police on suspicion of having participated in a riot last week, in the course of which shots were fired and stones were thrown at cars transporting terrorists who were released from jail and their family members. Our police affairs correspondent Uri Kohen-Aharonov reports that three Molotov cocktails were thrown this morning toward a bus which transported Arab workers from the village of Dura in the Hebron area toward Beersheba.

Thousands of manifestos were circulated in Nabulus over the last 24 hours, calling on the released terrorists to leave the borders of Eretz Yisra'el. Our correspondent Rami Gobernik reports that the manifestos were disseminated by the action committee of the

Jewish settlements. The committee announced that the settlers are determined to persist in their actions until the last released terrorist is expelled from the country.

Urge Hebron Residents Not To Help

TA280439 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The residents of Qiryat Arba' last night called on the residents of Hebron not to assist the released terrorists. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that some Qiryat Arba' residents last night distributed leaflets — saying that every effort should be made to prevent the terrorists from remaining in Judea and Samaria — around the houses of the released terrorists.

Demonstrations Held on Pardoning Jewish Detainees

TA271915 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 27 May 85

[Excerpt] Two demonstrations were staged outside the Knesset building today, one arranged by Gush Emunim and Likud people who support the release of the Jewish underground detainees, and the other by youth movement members who are opposed to pardoning these detainees. Knesset members and ministers participated in both demonstrations.

Histadrut Expects 1.5 Million To Strike

TA300726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] A 1-hour strike has begun in various places of employment all over the country in solidarity with the Ata textile firm. The Histadrut estimates that 1.5 million workers will strike. Public transportation and Electric Company workers are not participating in the strike. Airports authority workers will strike, and this will delay three outgoing flights. The leaders of the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations have denounced the strike, and will deduct 1 hour's wages from the workers' salaries.

Commentator Examines Al-Qadhdhafi Statements

JN282112 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1335 GMT 28 May 85

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] It is well known that Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi does not like to stay in the backyard and to be kept out of the news for a long time. He does not like to miss any opportunity or occasion to make resounding statements. Very often these statements are demagogic, pompous, and rhetorical. Very often, these statements are also conflicting and illogical. They only reflect Al-Qadhdhafi's logic.

In light of the bloodshed and bloody fighting in the Beirut camps, Al-Qadhdhafi came out yesterday with statements affirming that he will support the Syrian allies' hegemony in Lebanon on

the condition that it is not at the expense of the Palestinians. He said that Libya sees itself linked with the Palestinians, whether they are right or wrong, in their struggle against the Lebanese Shi'ite militias. With this statement, Al-Qadhdhafi announced his concern for the Palestinians and his absolute and unconditional link with them, whether they are right or wrong. He also frankly announced his hostility to the Lebanese Shi'ite sect and his absolute support for the struggle of the members of the organizations against the Lebanese Shi'ite militias. In other words, Al-Qadhdhafi's aforementioned statement can be considered as a declaration of an official war against the Shi'ite sect in Lebanon.

If this matter is clear and understood in Al-Qadhdhafi's statements, the ambiguous point is how can Al-Qadhdhafi's announcement about his support for the Syrian allies' hegemony on Lebanon be reconciled with an unofficial war against the Lebanese Shi'ite militias? Certainly, Al-Qadhdhafi is aware of the fact that these Shi'ite militias are allies of the Damascus rulers, who support them openly and completely in their bloody confrontation with members of the Palestinian organizations in Beirut camps and elsewhere. Therefore, how can we explain the contradiction in Al-Qadhdhafi's statement? Some people may

have a logical explanation for this illogical contradiction, but I cannot find such a logical explanation.

Perhaps, one should not try hard to explain or construe this Al-Qadhdhafite contradiction, since it is only his own logic. The truth is, Al-Qadhdhafi, who called on the leaders of the Palestinian organizations to commit suicide during the siege of Beirut, showed more magnanimity and generosity in the statement he made yesterday when he called on them and on all the Palestinians in Lebanon, including those who are besieged in the Beirut camps to take refuge in Libya in order to continue their struggle. He did not say what he meant by this struggle. Is he suggesting that the Palestinians continue their struggle against the Lebanese Shi'ite militias from Libya?

At any rate, if there is anyone among the Palestinians and the leaders of the organizations who seriously considers accepting Al-Qadhdhafi's invitation to take refuge in Libya, or even to visit it, he must remember the experience of Imam Musa al-Sadr, whose fate is still unknown since he disappeared while visiting Libya at the official invitation of its president, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

OAU Celebrates Founding Anniversary, Africa Day**Onu Message***AB242002 Dakar PANA in English 1801 GMT 24 May 85*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 24 May (PANA) — OAU Interim Secretary General Peter Onu has called upon African states to rededicate themselves to the immediate liberation of the continent from drought, famine, back-wardness and continue the struggle for the total emancipation of Africa.

In his message to mark 22 years of the founding of the continental body tomorrow the OAU secretary general said 34 of African member states are hit by drought, 20 of them most severely adding that of particular concern was the effect of the drought on youth, the future leaders of the continent. He said further that African countries should ponder over this "Year of the Youth" noting also that there was widespread malnutrition and all other types of diseases associated with famine.

Apart from this, he said there was also the problem of using scarce resources, meant for development, to buy food from outside. This situation has greatly affected the already fragile economies of most member states to an extent that it no longer makes sense to talk of development. "It is simply a case of a struggle to survive", he said.

The OAU secretary general also expressed expectation, in his message, that in the not too distant future OAU foundation day would be declared public holiday.

Dr Onu urged African compatriots to examine their attitude to work, their value systems that constitute hindrance to progress, and resolve to work ceaselessly towards the elimination of drought and famine from Africa and to march towards the building of a prosperous Africa. He warned, however, that whatever the heads of state and government might adopt success depends entirely on what the people would do. "In other words, even though external inputs maybe necessary and even crucial, we the people of Africa, above all, remain responsible for our salvation," he said.

In the light of the evolving situation in South Africa, Dr Onu urged all freedom-loving peoples of the world to step-up their financial support for the freedom fighters of South Africa. "We similarly call on all our compatriots to rally behind their brothers and sisters in the struggle for human dignity, remembering always that their indignity is our indignity and their freedom is our freedom," he said.

Dr Onu also urged African states to help Frontline States survive what he called the onslaught from Pretoria. He said that the ongoing campaign of dis-investment in South Africa must be encouraged and sustained until apartheid is destroyed for there can be no peace in southern Africa until apartheid goes.

On the question of Namibian independence the OAU secretary general said that the installation of an interim "puppet" regime in Namibia was aimed at bidding time to enable the South African regime to consolidate its position before any future elections in Namibia. He said that like the previous experiment

with the so called Turnhalle Alliance, this attempt to foist on the people of Namibia, the Multi-Party Conference would fail. "When the day of reckoning comes to Namibia, the puppets who are now collaborating and cooperating with the racist Pretoria regime will go the way of all traitors. The lessons of history are there for them to learn," he said.

Rejection of 'Boers' Settlement Urged*EA260131 Dakar PANA in English 1513 GMT 25 May 85*

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 25 May (SHIHATA/PANA): The Organization of African Unity (OAU) Liberation Committee warned in Dar es Salaam today that any puppet clique imposed in Namibia would suffer the same fate like that which befell the Abel Muzorewa regime in Zimbabwe.

Brig Hashim Mbita, the OAU Liberation Committee executive secretary warned in a speech today marking Africa Day that the move was totally unacceptable. This move is totally unacceptable and stands condemned by the OAU, Mbita said.

The Liberation Committee chief said the move was outside the framework of the Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 and urged the international community and governments to reject the Boers internal settlement.

Chairman Pays Tribute*AB242000 Dakar PANA in English 1751 GMT 24 May 85*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 24 May (PANA) — The current OAU chairman, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, has paid tribute to the people inside South Africa and their liberation movement for their relentless determination to fight against apartheid.

In his message to mark the 22nd anniversary of the continental body tomorrow Dr Nyerere reiterated the resolve of independent African states to intensify their support for the OAU. He said that inside South Africa the toll of death and suffering has mounted during the last year, as the people fight against apartheid with every weapon at their disposal.

Nelson Mandela and his colleagues, President Nyerere said, have again shown that their spirit has not been broken by more than 20 years of harsh imprisonment adding that the spirit of people at large has neither been broken by the ruthlessness of apartheid nor undermined by its pretences at reform. "Despite the cost to individuals and families, there are an increasing number of strikes, demonstrations and organised sabotage," he said.

He said also that despite the cease-fire agreements border states signed with South Africa, the armed "bandits" were still causing great damage and death in Mozambique. He said that South African troops have not totally withdrawn from Angola. He also added that Lesotho and Botswana continued to live under threat, and that the situation in Swaziland was now very disturbing.

On the UN Security Council Resolution 435, calling for the independence of Namibia under United Nations supervision, President Nyerere said that the South African colonialists have

taken further steps designed to strengthen the puppet internal forces, rather than comply with UN directives. "But the struggle for genuine independence continues under the leadership of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) and with the full support of Africa," he said.

He also expressed African appreciation of assistance from developed countries in the face of the natural disasters afflicting the African people. These actions, he said, reflect a recognition of the common humanity of all mankind. "There has been a genuine, generous and compassionate response by individuals and voluntary organisations from developed countries and some governments have also responded to the need for relief with generosity and understanding," he said.

President Nyerere, however, expressed confidence that African countries will increase inter-African economic cooperation and stand together in dealing with the developed world. He pointed out that it was to this end that African countries have committed themselves again, and in which they shall carry forward in the coming months and years. "We have recognised that to do this effectively, unity of action is imperative," he said. On the establishment of an African special emergency fund for drought and famine assistance in Africa, which was established by OAU heads of state last November, Mr Nyerere said that all evidence so far pointed to the ultimate success of this initiative. He expressed hope that OAU member states would make a contribution, even if in some cases this has to be merely a token at the present time. "When we have demonstrated our seriousness, appeals for donations will be made to wealthier countries and organisations," he said.

OAU Talks on Apartheid Postponed 'Indefinitely'

LD271058 Dakar PANA in English 1015 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 May (PANA): The first Organization of African Unity anti-apartheid conference which was scheduled to be held in Addis Ababa between 17 and 20 June this year, has been postponed indefinitely. OAU officials in the Ethiopian capital say that the conference, which was to be attended by all OAU member states, about 40 anti-apartheid movements and distinguished personalities, could not be held as planned for technical reasons. They did not elaborate. The OAU current chairman, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, was invited to give a keynote address. Nobel prize winner Desmond Tutu and American Black leader Jesse Jackson were among the invitees to the conference, aimed at stepping up campaigns for mandatory economic and sports sanctions against the South African racist regime. The OAU officials expressed expectations that, given its political importance, the conference might be held before the end of the year.

PANA Intergovernmental Council Meeting Opens

AB292136 Dakar PANA in French 0927 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Dakar, 27 May (PANA) — African states must ensure that the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) receives the necessary financial, material, and human assistance to enable it to attain the objectives assigned to it when it was set up in 1979.

This was stated by Senegalese Minister of Justice Doudou Ndoye while opening the fourth ordinary session of PANA's Intergovernmental Council (CIG) on Monday afternoon.

Mr Ndoye, who was acting for Senegalese Information Minister Djibo Ka at the opening of the conference, called on OAU member states to pay up their contributions in order to safeguard their hopes in PANA. Thus, the agency will be able to help African peoples to free themselves from cultural domination and to meet the challenges of the big international agencies which always present a distorted image of Africa.

The Senegalese justice minister also stressed the need to place at PANA's disposal competent professional journalists and to make it possible for the agency to have access to all sources of information. He said if the agency is to be reliable, it must be in position to exploit the diverse sources of information and to carry objective news items.

For his part, the chairman of PANA's Intergovernmental Council, Zimbabwean Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, stated that PANA should lead the campaign against South Africa's racist policy and the policy of colonization of Arab territories by Israel. He also stressed the need to train journalists who are committed to African causes and to improve also the agency's telecommunications system by enabling it to have access to satellite communications. African states, he pointed out, must also solve the problem of preferential communication tariffs that are necessary for speedy circulation of information on the continent.

Like the Senegalese minister, the Zimbabwean minister also stressed the problem of communication tariffs, because the current communication rates are too high and do not enable African agencies to send their stories quickly.

For his part, the representative of the OAU secretary general, Mr Mohamed Lamine Allouane, who is assistant secretary general, stated that this session was taking place at a particularly difficult time for Africa. In fact, he pointed out, drought and famine currently affecting African populations, have now been added to the problem of decolonization of southern Africa. He stressed the great responsibility of PANA in transmitting news items related to problems of development on the continent.

Finally, he recalled that the recent conference of information ministers held last March in Addis Ababa asked the CIG to appoint, at the current session, a new director general for PANA. As the other speakers had said, the choice must be of a candidate who possesses the required authority and competence and who must have the confidence of all African states. The assistant secretary general of the OAU also paid tribute to the members of the previous CIG and to the present PANA director general, Cheick Ousmane Diallo, for the difficult conditions in which they launched the continental agency. The council is also examining the 1986-1987 budget and the 5-year development plan of PANA.

The meeting will end on 30 May.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Holds Talks With PFLP's Habash

*LD291915 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] Today at noon Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and in charge of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat received at the party's central headquarters a Palestinian delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by its secretary general, George Habash. The latest developments in the Palestinian arena and the means to confront the shedding of the brothers' blood were among the topics of discussion at this meeting which was also attended by Abderrezak Boyhara, member of the Permanent Secretariat in charge of external relations.

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Lebanon

*LD291914 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] The official spokesman of the Foreign Ministry issued the following statement this afternoon with regard to the development of the situation in Lebanon:

Algeria is following with great concern the tragic development of the situation in Lebanon. It again expresses its profound concern over the development of fratricidal fighting in Lebanon. A delegation of the FLN party has been sent to the scene in order to coordinate with all the parties concerned to work for a ceasefire and for securing the conditions for sparing Arab bloodshed.

The efforts being made at present fall within the framework of the efforts that Algeria always exerts in the Middle East out of concern for respect of Lebanese national unity and national sovereignty and for its firm and effective solidarity with the Palestinian resistance and by maintaining [word indistinct] interests of the Arab nation. Algeria again calls on all the parties concerned in the tragedy of Lebanon and also on all the Arab states to work for establishing a responsible and fraternal dialogue and for putting an end to the fratricidal fighting.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi To Reiterate Arab Union Plan

LD291542 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, 29 May (JANA) — JANA has learned that envoys will be carrying messages from the brother leader of the revolution to the Arab kings and presidents concerning the submission of an Arab union plan in accordance with the bases and concepts contained in the message sent last year by the brother leader of the revolution to the Arab kings and presidents.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Pleas To Halt Beirut Killing

From DFLP Members

LD291015 Tripoli JANA in English 0911 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 10, May 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received a cable from fighters of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (D.F.L.P.) who were freed from Zionist prisons it reads:

Militant leader of the great Al Fateh of September Revolution. Greetings of steadfastness and struggle. We fighters of D.F.L.P. who were freed from the chains of Zionist racism and currently present on the Arab land of Jamahiriya look up to you in hope and confidence to exert your maximum efforts to halt the terrible bloody massacre the agent gangs of Amal continue to commit against our camps, people, elderly, women and children, under the eyes of official conspiring Arab silence.

We, brother leader, call on our heroic Arab people in Jamahiriya and call upon you in the name of our children, the blood of our aged and women, in the name of our detained and their pains, sufferings and sacrifices, to intervene swiftly to stop the bleeding in our camps of Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah which are burning and being destroyed, our people are slaughtered in masses. A one hour delay means more killing and more destruction. An Arab revolution salute to you.

From Beirut Palestinians

*LD292352 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2315 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] Masses of the Palestinian people in Beirut have sent a cable to the brother leader of the revolution saying:

The struggling brother Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September Revolution:

The masses of our Palestinian people in Beirut and in their camps, which are suffering shelling, destruction, killing, displacement, and a military and supply blockade, urge you to act quickly to stop the massacres and lift the blockade. There are scores of martyrs, wounded, and detainees awaiting your firm and immediate intervention. It pains us that this destruction, blockade, and killing come at the hands of certain parties of the one homeland. We have no interest in continuing the fighting other than from the position of self-defense, because what is required today is the amassing of all resources to confront the American, reaction, right-wing plots, and chiefly the Amman agreement. We are confident that you will adopt a courageous stance, as we have been accustomed to see you during the difficult circumstance, loyally defending our people and their revolution.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Burkina Faso Official

LD291003 Tripoli JANA in English 0929 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 10, May 29, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received yesterday Pierre Wadrigo, member of the National Revolutionary Council

and secretary-general of Committees for Defence of the Revolution in Burkina Faso and accompanying military delegation.

General People's Congress Formulates New Laws

LD291701 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic

1230 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] In implementation of the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses in their third ordinary session of 1393 after the death of the prophet, corresponding to 1985, which were drafted by the General Congress of the People's Conferences, the people's committees, vocational and trade unions, and by the General People's Congress in its 10th ordinary session, which was held 5-9 Jumadi al-Akhir 1394 after the death of the prophet, corresponding to 26 February-3 March 1985, the General People's Congress has formulated several laws as follows:

- Law No 1: Concerning ratification of the agreements and treaties concluded in 1984 with several fraternal and friendly countries;
- Law No 2: Concerning the addition of some spheres of competence to the Secretariat of Justice;
- Law No 3: Concerning development of the administrative apparatus;
- Law No 4: Concerning travel documents;
- Law No 5: Concerning the modification of certain issues of Law No 15 of 1981 concerning the salary system of state employees.
- Law No 6: Concerning the illegality of nepotism and favoritism.
- Law No 7: Concerning the approval of some clauses relating to claims for compensation arising from the implementation of revolutionary theories.

Al-Turayki on Sudan, Algeria, Lebanon, Gulf Conflict

JN270901 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic

25 May 85 pp 21-23

[Interview with Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress for Foreign Liaison, in Tripoli by *AL-MUSTAQBAL* correspondent Antoine 'Abd al-Masih — date not given]

[Text] *AL-MUSTAQBAL*: The Jamahiriya was the first Arab country to recognize the new Sudanese regime. Many interpreted that early recognition as evidence of your contribution to the overthrow of Numayri's regime. In practice, did you directly or indirectly contribute to the overthrow of Numayri's regime, excluding the media campaigns and inciting the Sudanese to revolt?

'Ali 'Abd al-Salam Al-Turayki: The relationship between the peoples of the Jamahiriya and Sudan continues to be a distin-

guished one. The Jamahiriya once played a role in saving Numayri's regime when he was advocating pan-Arab slogans and trying to adopt a progressive policy, especially when the union of Arab republics between Egypt, Libya, and Sudan was established. However, it later became evident to us that this was a reactionary regime. Numayri managed to liquidate all the nationalist elements inside Sudan which had initiated the revolution. Moreover, he adopted a policy that was hostile to the Sudanese people and the Arab nation. From this premise, the Jamahiriya actually began to support the progressive and nationalist forces inside Sudan. A great victory was in fact achieved with the July attempt to overthrow Numayri's regime. The Jamahiriya supported the establishment of the national front at the time, which included the late Al-Sharif al-Hindi, the Communists, and the progressive Sudanese factions.

Of course, Numayri's policy which supported the United States and Al-Sadat, his speedy support for Camp David, and his rejection of the Arab summit resolutions calling for boycotting the Egyptian regime prompted us to intensify our support for the Sudanese nationalist and progressive forces. Through this support, we were able to form a strong opposition front in Sudan. The Sudanese Liberation Army in the south began to move and its operations reached the north. Afterward, the popular revolution inside Sudan began and the Sudanese Army supported this revolution and overthrew Numayri.

The Jamahiriya played a major role in helping the Sudanese people get rid of this regime, whether through inciting or extending material assistance to the Sudanese people. We based our action on pan-Arab principles and not on private interests. It has been confirmed beyond any doubt that Numayri was directly involved in the evacuation of the Falashas. Moreover, the Libyan Jamahiriya's stand was also confirmed, particularly during the recent meetings in Tunis.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Regarding the Falashas affair in particular, the media in the Jamahiriya strongly attacked Numayri's regime, although that regime was not the only one involved. There was Ethiopia which the media organs did not mention at all.

Al-Turayki: Yes. Yes. We strongly condemned the Falashas affair. Conversely, we summoned the Ethiopian ambassador and repeatedly announced through our media that the Sudanese and other accusations had to be answered. It is beneficial to investigate this issue. However, it is now actually confirmed that the Sudanese regime was directly involved with the Zionist entity and the United States, and that commissions were paid. Through what the Sudanese airlines had reported, it has been confirmed that the Sudanese regime had permitted dealing with South Africa and not merely with the Zionist entity. It has also been confirmed that the British planes destined for South Africa used to fly over Sudan despite the Arab and African boycott of South Africa. This is a serious issue as far as we are concerned and we are willing to state the whole truth. Even during the recent Arab League meeting a resolution was issued condemning anyone who directly or indirectly participated in this affair. Ethiopia affirmed that it had nothing to do with this issue. If it becomes evident that a certain regime was involved then we will declare our position.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: How do you envisage the shape of future relations with Sudan under the new regime?

Al-Turayki: We received a Sudanese delegation and other contacts were made with the new regime. Moreover, we held useful discussions and agreed to restore cooperation and normal brotherly relations.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: It is well-known that Egypt regards Sudan as being strategically important to it. In general, any regime in Sudan cannot help but have good relations with Egypt due to its proximity and numerous other factors.

Al-Turayki: We do not oppose the establishment of good relations between Sudan and Egypt. On the contrary, had Egypt been at the head of the defenders of right in the Arab homeland we would not only regard Sudan as being strategically important to Egypt but would also regard Libya as being strategically important to Egypt. However, since the Egyptian regime has signed the Camp David agreement we do not believe that Sudan or Libya should be strategically important to Camp David. Quite the contrary, we believe that Sudan and Libya should form an impregnable dam against Camp David. We do not oppose the historical ties between the Arab peoples in Sudan and Egypt. However, as I have said, Libya itself is of strategic importance to Egypt. This was the case when Egypt used to defend the Arab right and was the vanguard of the Arab nation. If Egypt returns to the Arab ranks and liberates itself from Camp David then we in Sudan, Libya, Tunisia, and Algeria should be strategically important to Egypt. We are all an extension of Egypt.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: It is known that Sudan is passing through a very difficult economic situation and depends mainly on the United States for financial and economic aid. This aid imposes commitment to the U.S. policy which you regard as hostile to the Arab homeland. What are the methods to lift the U.S. hegemony over Sudan?

AL-TURAYKI: I do not believe that there was any U.S. assistance to Sudan. Perhaps some assistance was extended in the form of bribes to Sudan. The fact that there is famine and poverty in Sudan means that there was no real assistance extended. On the contrary, the U.S. relations constituted pressure on Sudan and did not produce any results. The Sudanese people's revolution is proof of the failure of the regime. Consequently, I do not believe that there was any real U.S. assistance to Sudan. It is the duty of the Arab nation to help Sudan overcome its dilemma. We believe that Sudan is very rich and has agricultural and even oil capabilities. From this premise, the Arabs must assist Sudan, not as in the past through the establishment of projects aimed at direct profit, but through the establishment of strategic projects.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Do we understand from this that the Jamahiriyyah is willing to help?

Al-Turayki: We are willing to help within the available capabilities and we will help Sudan revive its economy.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: About a month ago, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi sent a strongly worded cable to Arab kings and

presidents asking them to adopt stern measures against the United States. Has there been any official Arab response to the Jamahiriyyah's demand? Do you believe that there will be a response to such a demand?

Al-Turayki: We will continue to cooperate and communicate with our Arab brothers regardless of the circumstances. I believe that when they were told that Al-Sadat's stand was treasonous and that he was going to relinquish the Palestinian cause many interpreted our stand as being due to our differences with Al-Sadat. One of the amirs, to whom I conveyed a message from the brother leader, even told me that our stand was due to a personal dispute. It was later confirmed that what we had said was true and the Arabs severed relations with the Egyptian regime. We now say that the U.S. policy is based on extending unlimited support to Israel and even uses the veto to defend it at the Security Council. The time has come for the Arab nation to say no to the United States. The time has come for the Arab nation to adopt real stands that are commensurate with the U.S. policy on our causes. Any other course will lead to disaster. Consequently, the Arabs will continue to capitulate and not realize their responsibilities, while the United States will continue to humiliate the Arab nation and disregard its rights and capabilities and even its honor and dignity. Moreover, Arab reaction to U.S. cooperation and alliances with the Zionist entity will continue to be negative. We will continue to instigate our Arab brothers and officials, as well as the Arab society, to adopt a united stand toward the United States.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What were the results of the talks that were held in Damascus more than a month ago between the Jamahiriyyah, Syria, Algeria, and the PDRY?

Al-Turayki: Within the Steadfastness Front, we are trying to establish a hostile pan-Arab front. This front is the conscience of the nation after Al-Sadat's shameful visit. We believe that the role of this front has not yet ended. It should begin its action. We called for that meeting, and we are ready to contribute. Meetings were held, and it was agreed to hold other meetings which we hope will take place.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Will they take place?

Al-Turayki: We hope so.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: In his speech before the revolutionary forces, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi hinted at difficulties that are facing the front.

Al-Turayki: Regrettably. However, we still hope that this front will be reunited and return to action.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Is it possible that the presidents of the front will hold a summit meeting?

Al-Turayki: The coming meeting will define such a meeting.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Are relations cool between you and Algeria?

Al-Turayki: Nothing from our side has contributed or is contributing to this matter. We will continue to consider the relationship between the Libyan and Algerian people to be a historic and fateful one. We assert the importance of this relationship to the Arab nation and to both peoples. We consider that the natural position of Algeria is in the trench that is hostile to imperialism and reactionarism. We believe that the 1 million martyrs whom Algeria offered were not only in defense of Algeria but also in defense of the Arab nation. The Algerian blood which was shed in the struggle against imperialism cannot be wasted. We are ready to establish the best cooperation between Algeria and Libya.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Are relations cool between Tunisia and the Jamahiriya particularly after what was mentioned by a certain Libyan radio? Has the Tunisian foreign minister's recent visit to Tripoli contributed to removing this coolness?

Al-Turayki: We did not receive the Tunisian foreign minister because of a broadcast. This subject was not discussed at all. We have no connection with this broadcast. The Tunisian foreign minister did not discuss this broadcast. The Tunisian foreign minister did not discuss this subject with us, because we have no connection with it. The Tunisian foreign minister made the visit within the framework of the continued visits between us. We discussed bilateral relations and ways to strengthen them. The Tunisian foreign minister came to assert Tunisia's intention to continue cooperation and to convey a message from President Bourguiba in which he talks about his respect for the historic leadership in the Jamahiriya and the relations between the two countries. He also asserted as completely incorrect reports by some radios that President Bourguiba attacked the brother leader. The visit was successful and fruitful. It has nothing to do with the subject you mentioned.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: It seems that the union between the Jamahiriya and Morocco has changed political balances in North Africa. But away from these balances, what can this union offer to the Jamahiriya and Morocco as long as there are two foreign, defense, and economic policies?

Al-Turayki: We have always shown that ultimately Arab unity is the great objective which is above all details whether they are in the foreign or defense policies. Arab unity — if achieved — will remove all contradictions you talk about. When we established the union with Morocco, we realized that there are contradictions in the foreign policy, in applying the socialist course inside, and even in the defense policy. However, we realize that our responsibility ultimately is to unite the Arab nation. We believe that all contradictions can be removed. This unity — if achieved and we hope it will be — will accomplish many things for the Arab people in both countries and for the entire Arab nation. This unity is not against anybody nor is it an axis. This unity is in the interests of the Arab nation. The contradictions can be removed. We believe that Arab unity should be achieved in any way regardless of the reasons. It will be achieved by force or gradually. The Arab unity should be achieved, because it is a natural matter. But, since colonialism placed obstacles to this unity, every regime will define its form, provided that we work to achieve this unity at a time which we hope will be soon.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: It was said that the Moroccan monarch would visit the Jamahiriya on the evacuation anniversary. However, he has not so far paid this visit.

Al-Turayki: No date was fixed for the evacuation anniversary. The visit will take place in the near future, God willing. There is no problem about this visit.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: The French officials say that you are an obstacle to reconciliation in Chad and that your Armed Forces are still there. The French papers even say that you are reinforcing these forces.

Al-Turayki: The papers say one thing and the French officials say something else. The French officials did not say this.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Let us move a little to the Iraqi-Iranian war. Iraq accuses you of supplying Iran with weapons and the Americans have said lately that you supplied Iran with long-range surface-to-surface missiles.

Al-Turayki: We have continuously called for stopping the military aid to the two countries. I believe that the countries that export weapons to the two countries are the countries that seek war. It is unacceptable to us to see a country calling for an end to fighting at a time when it is sending missiles and weapons to this region. In any case, the Jamahiriya is not the source of weapons and not a country that produces arms. Therefore, this is untrue.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: The Soviet weapons?

Al-Turayki: The Soviet weapons are sold by the Soviet Union and Libya buys weapons to defend its territory. I believe that talk in this regard is exaggerated and is unjustified. We asked the countries that supply arms not to supply the two countries with these arms.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Including the Soviet Union?

Al-Turayki: Any country that supplies weapons to the two sides, including the Soviet Union and France. We called for an end to the war even before it began [as published]. Finally we called for checking its expansion if it was not possible to stop it, at least with regard to strikes at civilians and cities such as Baghdad and others.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Have you made sure of the reports that say Israel is supplying Iran with weapons?

Al-Turayki: The Iranians have constantly affirmed to us that this information is incorrect and that they have no relations at all with the Zionist entity. We trust the Iranian revolution and that they would not establish ties with the Israeli entity. It was the French who built the Dimona reactor and supplied Israel with weapons. The Westerners are the last who should speak about this topic because they are still supplying the Israeli entity with weapons, funds, and manpower.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: There is no doubt that you have a certain stand toward the situation reached by the revolution in Iran.

Al-Turayki: What situation has the revolution in Iran reached?

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Has it not reached an impasse?

Al-Turayki: We do not see any impasse because it continues to antagonize imperialism and continues its progressive course that is hostile to the Zionist entity and imperialism.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: How do you view the attempts to export the Iranian revolution to the Gulf countries?

Al-Turayki: The Iranians always affirm to us that they do not intend to export the revolution and we reject exporting anything to the Gulf. The Gulf is Arab and will continue to be so. The Iranian brothers also emphasized to us that they do not intend to escalate the war. However, if the matter is one of ideas, such ideas cannot be prevented. There is a difference between destruction and subversion on the one hand and propagation of ideas on the other. Ideology has no homeland and if you want to resist it you should do so by ideology and not merely by rejecting it.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Do you not believe that the Iranian revolution's ideology contradicts Arab nationalism?

Al-Turayki: By God I believe that the Islamic ideology does not contradict the concept of Arab nationalism and we do not believe that there is Islam without Arabism in the first place. It was the Arabs who carried the message of Islam. On the contrary, when the revolution came it began to encourage the Arabic language and considered it an official language after the shah had been encouraging the Persian language. They also considered Arabic the language of the Koran and this is something that contradicts what you have said.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Let us move on to the Lebanese situation. It is known that during the last 10 years you backed the Lebanese "national movement" with funds and weapons, in addition to the political support. How do you assess your relations with this movement's parties during the last 10 years? Are you satisfied with the results?

Al-Turayki: By God we are glad for what the Lebanese people's struggle under the leadership of the "national movement" has achieved against the Zionist entity. We consider the Lebanese people's struggle the Arab nation's struggle. We also believe that these people have given an example of their ability to defeat the big powers and the Zionist entity. The Zionist entity has for the first time asked to withdraw and I believe this is a great victory for the Arab nation. We in the Jamahiriyah are glad that the material and political aid we extended has not been wasted. We are ready to extend more aid to the Lebanese national forces and to the heroic Lebanese people. I believe that what these people, who are small in number, have done should be an example for the Palestinian brothers and the Arabs in the entire Arab homeland. The Arabs should be proud of how a small people torn apart by a civil war of several years managed to expel the United States and Western Europe and to force the Zionist entity to flee. It is time to forget sectarianism in Lebanon. Regardless of the Lebanese individual's religion, Lebanon is targetted. This has been proven. Moreover, the victory the Lebanese people scored in

resisting the occupation should also be scored in destroying sectarianism and achieving reconciliation.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Following two meetings between Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and President Amin al-Jumayyil it was said that many matters related to the Libyan-Lebanese relations were clarified, particularly after the cancellation of the 17 May agreement. How are these relations at present?

Al-Turayki: They are good relations and consultation is continuing between Col al-Qadhdhafi and President Amin al-Jumayyil. I think that the cancellation of the 17 May agreement was a splendid action. We always announce that we are ready to help Lebanon overcome its problems and we hope that the Lebanese, both Muslims and Christians, will come to terms in order to solve their problems and stand together against the occupation. We also believe that it is in the interest of the Christians before the Muslims to have a united and Arab Lebanon. It should not at all be said that the Christian communities are loyal to the Zionist entity merely because there are some Christian agents like Lahd. On the contrary, the Christians were martyred side by side with the Muslims in southern Lebanon. We are exerting all possible efforts to help Lebanon and we are ready to help in Lebanon's reconstruction which we hope will begin immediately after the termination of the Zionist occupation.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: But you have not yet returned your diplomatic corps to Beirut.

Al-Turayki: Its elements are there now. Naturally, the war circumstances do not allow for all of the bureau's elements to be there. However, we hope that this bureau will soon have the opportunity to work as it should.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Regarding the recent events in West Beirut, it is well-known that you have brought about a reconciliation between Walid Junblatt and Ibrahim Qulaylat. How did you view the incidents in West Beirut?

Al-Turayki: We regret any fighting among the Lebanese, be they Al-Murabitun, Druze, or others. Such fighting diverts their attention from the real enemy of the Lebanese people and the Arab nation. We view fighting among the parties to the "national movement" or any other Lebanese factions from this perspective.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: It is known that you supply Walid Junblatt with funds and weapons. He says this. Part of Walid Junblatt's weapons is used against the legitimate Lebanese Army led by President Amin al-Jumayyil, who met twice with Col al-Qadhdhafi. Is there no contradiction in this stand?

Al-Turayki: The problem is not between Walid Junblatt and the Lebanese Army; it is in the Lebanese Army itself. This army is divided within itself. What is regrettable is that even the Phalangists are divided within themselves. The Lebanese Army's loyalty should go to the homeland and in this case neither Walid Junblatt nor anyone else can brandish his weapon against it. The problem is that the Lebanese Army was exploited in a sectarian manner or rather some of its elements were exploited either by this or that sect. In such a case it is no longer a Lebanese Army, but fighting sects. Once, and before the Lebanese situation

attained its present level, we offered to supply Lebanon with an air defense network.

Iran's Revolutionary Guards Minister Arrives

LD290733 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] 29 May (JANA) — Brother Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Revolutionary Guard of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the delegation accompanying him arrived here last night on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Foreign Liaison 'Source' Views U.S. Remark on Sudan

NC300624 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] A source from the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has commented on statements made by some U.S. State Department officials, in which they voiced the department's misgivings about the new situation in Sudan and Sudan's relation with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The source expressed the bureau's amazement at these statements, which were made as if the United States was appointing itself as guardian of the Arabs and Sudan. How dare the United States interfere between brothers even in a matter such as the restoration of relations.

The source said: Does the United States think it has taken Sudan in wedlock in the same way it did with Numayri and Husni Mubarak? Things have changed; Sudanese foreign policy is being decided in Sudan and not in Washington.

Let the Sudanese people take note of the extent of U.S. impertinence and the sort of reasoning that makes it protest the restoration of normal relations among brothers. We should be the ones to protest any sort of relations between the United States and any Arab country, because the United States is behind all the tragedies and troubles in the Arab world and it is responsible for the occupation of our land, our displacement, and the depletion of our resources. It is the United States who, like a mad dog, should be kicked out from any Arab country in which it maintains a presence.

JANA: Egypt Uses Sudanese To Clear Mine Fields

LD291540 Tripoli JANA in English 0943 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 10, May 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The agent regime of Husni Mubarak has involved several Sudanese nationals in a new scandal by pushing them across the Libyan border in an attempt to uncover mine fields.

An informed source told JANA of this scandal of the agent regime in Egypt which was carried out during last few days pointing out that tends of Sudanese nationals who had been deceived by the intelligence of Egyptian regime were killed in this dirty and criminal act.

Jordanian King Husayn's Visit to U.S. Analyzed

LD291757 Tripoli JANA in English 1419 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] New York, Ramadan 10, May 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — American media and press spoke about King Husayn's of Jordan eagerness and hasten effort to please Reagan's government through presenting surrender proposals and conspiring against the Arab cause. [Sentence as received] Several reports in Washington said, the King of Jordan would ask during his coming meeting with Reagan, in Washington, for more American intervention in the Arab region to impose surrender solutions on Arab forces opposing these solutions.

It added that King Husayn was looking for partners among the Palestinians accepted by America and the Zionist enemy to joint a new Camp David agreement with the Zionist occupiers. It also pointed out that the Zionist enemy and America would refuse to negotiate with Palestinian traitors on claims that they are members of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

It went on to explain that King Husayn of Jordan would ask Reagan for more weapons to protect his throne in return for his surrender and joining Camp David agreement.

All reports agreed that King Husayn represents currently the mainpivot of surrender in the region according to Washington. Washington is putting pressure on him to gain more surrender and submission in order to sign more agreements so that he can not retreat. American sources predict King Husayn to announce officially during his visit to Washington tomorrow readiness to enter into direct negotiation with the Zionist enemy.

Amal Actions in Lebanon Seen as 'Conspiracy'

LD291822 Tripoli JANA in English 1446 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 10, May 29, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — Many high voices in a number of Arab capitals now denounce the savage massacres of the new Sharons, Amal gangs and its leadership who call for the new massacre through which the Palestinian children have to live. Once again, high voices are calling for ending the massacres in the name of humanity, Arab solidarity and denunciation of brutal acts.

At the time we listen to such statements, calls, help and denunciation screams, we ask about the reality of these voices we are used to hear throughout the last years which they are proved by experiences of Black September until the Zionist invasion to Lebanon, that they flow to the same stream of the plot designed by Amal gangs. [Sentence as received]

What happens in Lebanon now should not be counted only as a human problem of a natural disaster that causes human tragedies like any strong wind, earthquake or inferno as we should stress the danger of the far reaching consequences of this plot in case it achieves its goals. The aggression on the Palestinian camps and the attempts to abolish the Palestinian rifle is, beyond any doubt, a conspiracy against the central causes of the Arab nation, which the Zionist gangs have attempted to do since 1948. Cancelling the Palestinian existence, which Amal gangs and leadership endeavour to do now, comes within the framework of the Zionist

operation, which the terrorist Begin boosted to call it 'Peace for Galilee' when the Zionist forces raided Lebanon in 1982. It was the same base of the 17th of May treacherous agreement.

Amal gangs and leadership conspiracy should be condemned in its true core. Added to this are the brutal connotations coinciding with it in the region, these being:

1. The fierce U.S. attack on the region to force it to kneel.
2. The Arab reactionary efforts to break the Arab steadfastness camp by blowing its symbol, the Palestinian revolution in Husayn-Mubarak plot. [Sentence as received]
3. Emptying the victories achieved in the Lebanese national essence to limit them in only regional, even sectarian context.
4. Covering the Zionist defeat to complete the Zionist forces present flee [as received] from Lebanon.
5. Justification of the daily Zionist oppressive practices against the Palestinian people.

The savage plot which Amal gangs and leadership have entered should be considered, in addition to being a criminal and racist act, a conspiracy that offends the national cause far from being an absolute regional incident that could have been encircled in few hours.

MAURITANIA

Diplomatic Ties With Libya Normalized 24 May

AB241832 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Nouakchott, May 24 (AFP) — Libya and the western African state of Mauritania today normalized their previously-frozen diplomatic relations with a Libyan envoy named to Nouakchott for the first time since March 1984. (The Libyan envoy, Nasser Abass Othmane, was received in audience by) Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ahmed Ould Minnih, the national radio said.

Relations between the two states were nearly broken off last year after the Mauritanian Government, then led by Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, accused Libya of fomenting agitation among Mauritanian students. Mauritania then closed down the Libyan Embassy here, although Nouakchott's mission in Tripoli remained open. Relations between the two countries began to improve again after the overthrow by a coup last December of the Haydala government.

MOROCCO

Car Bomb Explodes Near Syrian Envoy's Residence

LD291250 Rabat Map in English 1223 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Rabat, May 29 (MAP) — A car belonging to a Syrian diplomat exploded this Wednesday morning in front of the residence of the Syrian ambassador to Morocco, announced

sources close to the Syrian Embassy. The diplomat's car was completely destroyed causing minor damage to the ambassador's residence.

The origin of this explosion remains unknown, but a spokesman of the Syrian Embassy told MAP that the explosion was "the work of parties hostile to Syria".

Authorities Investigating

LD291633 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1555 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpt] Rabat, 29 May (MAP) — A spokesman for the Syrian Embassy in Rabat said that the Moroccan authorities have opened an investigation into the explosion of a car this morning in front of the residence of the Syrian ambassador in Rabat "in order to uncover the identity of its perpetrators." The spokesman explained that the incident took place at 0730 and led to the burning of a diplomatic car belonging to the embassy. Firemen rushed to put out the fire when they were notified by guards at the ambassador's residence. The spokesman said that the ambassador was at his residence when the explosion took place and noted that "this is the first time that a foreign embassy in Rabat has been subjected to such an attack." A spokesman for the embassy had told MAP on the telephone following the explosion that "the incident was planned by sides hostile to Syria."

SUDAN

Da'Allah Meets Libyan Agricultural Delegation

JN291945 Khartoum SUNA in English 1722 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 29 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Jazuli Da'Allah today met with the Libyan agricultural delegation led by general manager of the agricultural research Muhammad Qarqash. The meeting reviewed the projects and plans which the delegation will implement in Sudan.

In a statement following the meeting, Qarqash explained that Libya will implement an agricultural project for saving sorghum in the Nubah Mountains region. On the agricultural aviation, Qarqash said Sudan will be rendered 6 agricultural planes as a first step to be utilized in the agricultural season. However, the Libyan delegation will tour some regions in Sudan to get acquainted with the ways of implementing its proposed projects.

It's worth noting that the Libyan delegation embraced in its membership four specialists in agriculture, agricultural aviation, the agricultural research, and a delegation for the establishment of the agricultural company, for which the contract of its establishment was signed during the recent visit of 'Abd al-Salam Jallud.

Da'Allah Notes Preparations for Elections

JN291924 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 29 (SUNA) — Free and direct elections will be the first step for transferring power to the people, said Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Da'Allah.

He said the technical committee set up to draw the regulations and the rules of the elections would take into account the country's experience in this field before the rule of the defunct regime. The committee will also enlighten itself with the view points of the political parties, he told (SUNA).

He further expressed hope that the elections would be carried out early in this transitional period, so that the Constituent Assembly will find time to lay down and pass the constitution.

Dafallah Appoints Official for Expatriots

JN281455 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1437 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Dafallah today issued a decision appointing Dr Muhammad Bashir as secretary general of the affairs of the Sudanese citizens working abroad.

Dafallah Interviewed on Regional, Domestic Issues

PM240953 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 22 May 85 pp 1,6

[Interview with Sudanese Prime Minister al-Jazuli Dafallah by 'Abdallah al-Haj in Jeddah — date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: The National Grouping has played its role in selecting the cabinet whose objectives have been defined by the Transitional Military Council [TMC]. What is the message of this National Grouping and its present tasks?

Answer: The National Grouping is one of the three elements forming the democratic forces at the present stage which include the grouping of parties and the people's Armed Forces. These three forces will continue to back the present transitional stage, support the state and the transitional government, provide guidance, and criticize the government so that it will not deviate from its course.

Therefore, protecting the revolution at this stage is one of the tasks of the National Grouping in cooperation with the other factions which represent the nationalist forces that have supported the transitional government and laid the conditions for electing it.

Question: Colonel John Garang stated that the resumption of relations with Libya and Ethiopia is being made at the expense of the south. What is your comment on this, and what progress has been made in the efforts to halt the bloodshed in the south?

Answer: I do not think that Garang is right in what he is saying. Both Ethiopia and Libya are neighboring countries to Sudan and so there is no reason why relations with them should be bad. We have tried to improve these relations in order to improve neighborliness. This is something desirable whether John Garang is opposed to the government or not. This is not an attempt to pull the rug out from under his feet. We still want to deal with him as a nationalist who cares for the future and interests of Sudan.

Last time we informed him that Sudan, which is enjoying its freedom, does not tackle issues with arms. We have declared a general pardon for those who carried arms. We asked him to come in order to participate in this democratic situation and to decide with the rest the future of Sudan.

We, of course, have no direct line of communications with them, but we have appealed to them through the media to return to Sudan where a genuine democratic dialogue free of the use of arms is going on. Therefore, what does he want? Why does he remain abroad when in the past he said that the problem was Numayri. Numayri has now gone and it is his duty as a patriot to come to Sudan and take part with his colleagues in decision-making on the future of the country.

Question: There have been reports about a Libyan offer to establish some form of unity between Sudan and Libya in return for the latter giving Sudan the necessary material aid. How true are these reports and on what basis have your relations with Libya been restored?

Answer: The question of unity with Libya has not been discussed. What was discussed was fraternal relations and good-neighborliness. In fact the Libyan Embassy has resumed its function in Sudan, and very shortly the Sudanese ambassador will return to Tripoli.

We believe that there should have been no bad relations between Sudan and Libya because we see no reason for this. The relations between Numayri and Libya were very often tense. Now with the departure of Numayri's regime there is no longer any reason for the relations to be tense. They are Arabs and our neighbors.

We have made it clear that the restoration of relations and good-neighborliness does not mean that the two countries have resolved all the problems. Cooperation and fraternal ties should be within the framework of independence and free decision-making.

Question: The relations with Ethiopia are a sensitive matter for Sudan. On what conditions have the relations between the two countries returned to normal? Will Ethiopia stop helping the southerners, and what is your attitude toward the Eritrean question in the light of these relations?

Answer: We have sent a delegation to Ethiopia which was warmly welcomed. There was understanding for the Sudanese revolution. Ethiopian officials said that they are prepared to establish good-neighborly relations with Sudan. We believe that Ethiopia's instigation of the southerners against the national government or our instigation of the Eritrean revolution against Ethiopia does not serve good relations. We all have tried this method in the past but it served neither Ethiopia nor Sudan. Sudanese-Ethiopian relations should be viewed within a new framework and should reflect the mutual desires. We should view our problems within this context. Perhaps if Sudan's relations with Ethiopia improved we would be able to find a solution for the Eritrean revolution's problems.

Question: On the basis of what principles will the state machinery be purged of corrupt elements, and will the elements and key

figures of the previous regime be tried without bringing the head of the regime to account?

Answer: Of course we are now a state under a democratic regime and the rule of the law. Anybody who is proved to have colluded with the previous regime will be brought to trial under the law and will be given a fair trial. We have asked the Egyptian brothers through the media to extradite Numayri to Sudan. After Numayri's file is made public and the Egyptian brothers realize the extent of the corruption and sabotage committed by Numayri's regime in Sudan, perhaps they will be convinced that Numayri was not a ruler as much as a criminal working against his people and therefore return him to Sudan.

Question: Sudanese-Egyptian relations have recently been the subject of much speculation. We would like to ask you about the future of these relations.

Answer: Sudanese-Egyptian relations have always been special because the Sudanese people and the Egyptian people are linked by historical ties created by common historical and geographical factors and common interests and mutual love between the two peoples. They remain special and important ties, and I find no reason to talk about them or doubt them.

Question: How will a modern Islamic Sudanese society be established in the light of coexistence with the southerners, and what is the future in applying the Islamic Shari'a in Sudan?

Answer: The future of Sudan is determined by its own people. This is the point that I would like to stress. This will take place through the election of a constituent assembly through free and direct elections. The matter is left for the Sudanese people to decide the type of the regime they want.

As for the general talk about Islam and the Islamic Shari'a in Sudan, I would like to say that in the past Islam ruled the whole world. It included various religious minorities, but the Islamic Shari'a was never intolerant toward them.

Defense Minister Views Domestic, Regional Issues

Defense Agreement With Egypt

JN291933 Khartoum SUNA in English 1726 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 29 (SUNA) — Defence Minister Brigadier 'Uthman 'Abdallah, who is also a member of the Transitional Military Council, affirmed that the joint defence agreement signed between Sudan and Egypt is still valid.

'Abdallah went on, saying that the agreement was not designed to serve regimes in the two countries, but was drawn up to protect the national security and people of Sudan and Egypt.

In a statement to SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA), 'Abdallah affirmed his faith in the usefulness of this agreement, pointing out that the call to abolish it is not based on a good understanding for the agreement and its objectives. 'Abdallah indicated that the agreement does not contain any secret clauses

and does not imply military existence of any of the two countries in the other country's territory, except in the case of willingness by its political and military leadership and in the case of a confirmed invasion.

Relief Efforts, Garang

JN291520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1441 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 May (SUNA) — In a statement to SUNA, Defense Minister Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah announced that the National Committee for Relief and Reconstruction is currently establishing centers in the Southern Region in order to facilitate the distribution of supplies and food to the citizens affected by drought, after declaring the region a disaster area. His excellency added that the operations being carried out by Colonel John Garang's forces will adversely affect relief efforts. He pointed out that he hopes John Garang will cancel his recent decision to resume military operations, because such operations will not serve the issue of peace in the country.

Rearming, Weapons Sources

JN291510 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1413 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 May (SUNA) — Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, Transitional Military Council member and defense minister, explained in a statement to SUNA today that the dissolved state security organ's weapons will be used by Armed Forces personnel. He said that the issue of rearming is not a priority of the transitional period, but he pointed out that as defense minister he will try his best to get light and medium weapons from fraternal and friendly countries in order to remedy deficiencies [words indistinct].

The defense minister also stressed that the government believes in the principle of diversifying weapons sources, despite the fact that such diversification will create burdens in training individuals as well as problems in maintaining and repairing the weapons and equipment. He pointed out that depending on only one source may encourage that source to exert pressure and impose an embargo during difficult times. He added that the Armed Forces have not imported modern weapons for a long time because the subject of armament depends to a great extent on the superpowers' strategies and goals in the region as well as on their ability to dominate small countries in order to serve these goals. He pointed out that although Sudan depended on one of those powers, that power did nothing to arm the Sudanese Armed Forces. He also stressed that those powers did not fulfill their promises to supply the Armed Forces with the spare parts one of their important branches needed.

On the other hand, he announced that he will call on the political leaders who had armed detachments [words indistinct] to immediately hand over their weapons to the Armed Forces, because the objective of possessing such weapons has ended. He added that he will form military committees within the national committee that will be formed by the Council of Ministers in order to receive those who return to the homeland. These military committees are required to collect and keep the weapons for the

Armed Forces. He added that there is no plan to annex any of the parties' trained forces to the Armed Forces' ranks.

Transitional Military Council Meets 28 May

JN281802 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1724 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 May (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council held its periodic meeting here today under General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, who began the meeting by briefing the Council members on the results of his recent visit to Darfur Region, where he inspected the refugee camps. He said that during his visit to the refugee camps he met with the representatives of refugee relief agencies and world organizations as well as with Sudanese officials, and reassured himself about the supply of foodstuffs to the stricken. He also ordered the formation of committees to receive, store, and distribute relief materials. He called on the well-to-do Sudanese to help provide relief for the stricken.

The Council then discussed the security situation, as well as food and social security, and reassured itself about the measures that have been taken in this regard. The Council also read the report submitted by lawyer Brigadier General Ahmad Mahmud Hasan Ibrahim, chairman of the committee entrusted with revising the 1956 constitution that was amended in 1964. The report incorporates a draft of the proposed constitution for the transitional phase.

The Council entrusted the Cabinet with studying this draft and with circulating it among the various political parties and unions in the National Alliance for their study.

Trade Union Calls for Auditor General's Dismissal

EA270318 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] The General Council of the Trade Union Rally [GCTUR] today issued a statement expressing absolute support for the General Trade Union's attitude towards the auditor general since he is occupying a high-ranking constitutional post to which he was appointed by the deposed mass murderer. The auditor general was one of his advisers and a member of his council. In continuing to hold the post he has a direct effect on the progress of investigations into corruption cases which rely on official and confirmatory documents connected with public property. The statement said the matter was exacerbated by the Transitional Military Council's insistence on retaining the auditor general in his post. Matters were made worse when the police stormed the office to empty it of members of the auditors union under the pretext of the emergency ordinance.

The GCTUR stressed in its statement that the TMC decision to retain the auditor general in his post without taking into consideration the views of the union and without seeking guidance from the Trade Union Rally or even from the Council of Ministers had exacerbated the situation. The statement pointed out that the Trade Union Rally rejects the insistence of the TMC to keep the auditor general in his post. It demands his immediate dismissal.

In its statement the Trade Union Rally also demanded the immediate application of the decision to expel the occupants of the constitutional posts headed by the auditor general.

The rally also strongly demanded the cancellation of the emergency regulations which continue to be used as a weapon against the positions of the trade unions and their persevering work to preserve the revolution and the gains of the people.

Communist Party Holds Rally on National Problems

'No Wish' for Proletariat Rule

JN271107 Khartoum SUNA in English 1012 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Madani (Sudan) May 27 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Communist has no wish to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat at the present time 'because of the current political parties inter-interests, Al-Khatim 'Adlan one of the party leaders said.

Speaking in a political rally that the Communist Party held Saturday at the Al-Jazira University in this Central Region, 'Adlan said the party is opposed to the presidential and military system of government which entrenches the rule of an individual. The most important requirements for the current phase is provision of basic freedoms for the citizens such as freedom of organization, expression and press in addition to the availability of food and lodging, he said.

All political parties should present their solutions of the pressing national problems taking into consideration that the peoples decision is paramount, he added.

Secretary General Makes Speech

JN271845 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Madani, Sudan, 27 May (SUNA) — Muhammad Ibrahim Naqd, secretary general of the Sudanese Communist Party, has announced that the failure to arrange the urgent priorities of the various aspects of life in the country poses a danger to democracy, and that all parties must participate in presenting solutions to the problems the country is facing in order to safeguard democracy. He said that the foremost of these problems is the issue of the south and the economic deterioration that overturns the people's material and spiritual life.

His excellency said that ending the economic deterioration will only be achieved by reducing the prices of the consumer and petroleum products; stopping the decline in the value of the pound; revising the previous economic and financial agreements; and achieving real supervision of the Central Bank on currency flow, the trade banks' deals, and all credit facilities.

Speaking at the political seminar the party held at Al-Jazirah University the day before yesterday, Naqd said that all aspects of corruption carried out by the defunct regime's organs, the foremost of which is the dissolved state security organ, must be disclosed, and those who are responsible for this corruption must be punished. His excellency added that all members of the previous security organ and those who collaborated with them

must be prevented from working in any state installation, including the expected national security organ.

Popular Front Leader Discusses Ideology, Policy

JN271204 Khartoum SUNA in English 1017 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Khartoum May 27 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Popular Front Secretary 'Abdallah Zakariya Sunday announced the Sudanese Revolutionary Committees activities will be restricted to that of preaching during the transitional period.

The new ideology needs time before transforming itself into an organized political current, he added.

Zakariyah said the Revolutionary Committees movement has come into the open following the victory of the people uprising and it is operating within the law of the country.

The Revolutionary Committees have established its nucleus throughout the Sudan besides those that were formed through the Sudanese revolution's radio he said.

Speaking on the committees literature, Zakariya said there is great thirst for the *Green Book* and the Third World theory. The masses especially the youth, are ever demanding more copies of the writings, he said.

Concluding, 'Abdallah Zakariya said his front will visit the Libyan Jamahiriyyah soon to facilitate the return of some of its members home.

Equatoria Region Governor Praises UN Efforts

JN241734 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Juba, Sudan, May 24, (SUNA) — Governor of Equatoria Region Peter Cyrillo praised efforts of the U.N. organizations in the region.

Mr. Cyrillo yesterday received the representative of the U.N. development programme who is heading a visiting work group from FAO, UNICEF and the International Food Programme to study the problem of drought and desertification in the southern regions and to estimate the size of aid which will be presented by these organizations to the southern regions.

Cyrillo confirmed to the delegation that the security situation in the region is quite stable a matter which would assist in the transferring of supplies to the stricken-areas.

Food Airlift From Khartoum to Darfur Begins

JN292000 Khartoum SUNA in English 1718 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 29 (SUNA) — Transportation of relief stuffs began today from here to Darfur Region through an airlift by Hercules planes of the C-130 model of the Belgium Air Force. A source at the the European Economic Community stated that the food and medical stuffs are presented by the European

Economic Community and will be transported by the planes at a rate of a two flights a day for ten days.

The source added that after the success of the experiment, the planes will continue transporting stuffs for three months, pointing out the necessity of exerting official efforts to make the experiment successful.

The source said that two planes of the West German Air Force will tomorrow joint the airlift.

The source explained that the stuffs transported to Darfur Region include powdered milk, food, protein cereals, sowing seeds and medical equipments.

SPLA Forces Mobilize, Seal Off Access to South

EA291729 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Colonel Dr John Garang, the commander in chief of the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] and chairman of the Executive Committee of the SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] has received from Lieutenant Colonel Carabino Kuanyin Bol, the deputy commander in chief of SPLA and deputy chairman of the SPLM, a congratulatory message of the occasion of the SPLM-SPLA leader's historic statement delivered on 26th and 27th of this month. In his message, Lt Col Kuanyin expressed his absolute agreement with all the points embodied in the statement, describing them as being objective, scientific and completely in accord with the noble aims and goals which the SPLA-SPLM aspired for.

In line with the declaration by the SPLA-SPLM leader of a general mobilization of SPLA forces in anticipation of the major offensive by the enemy, which is expected soon, Lt Col Kuanyin for his part has issued orders to SPLA forces to observe strict compliance with the instructions given by Col Dr John Garang. Specifically, he has commanded all SPLA battalion commanders to ensure that river and land routes in war zone 1, in addition to the entire airspace over it, should be kept firmly sealed in order to pre-empt the enemy's impending move.

In this respect, Lt Col Kuanyin strongly advised citizens in war zone No 1 to avoid traveling in military convoys or using military aircraft, since these are obvious targets for the SPLA. Because now SPLA forces are going to step up their activities, it is highly unlikely that military convoys and aircraft will escape destruction. Therefore, civilians who persist in using such means of transport will be doing so entirely at their own risk, Lt Col Kuanyin added.

He further went on to emphasize the need for citizens living in the towns to move away to the countryside, where the SPLA-SPLM is prepared to afford not only protection and security but shall extend to them full rights to participate in its constructive activities for their own benefit.

Referring to the SPLA-SPLM leader's call on the Free Officers organization in the Sudanese Army to take the necessary steps to fuse their ranks with the SPLA, Col Kuanyin said it was

virtually important at this stage for the members of this organization to identify themselves and establish contact with the SPLA with a view to coordinating joint action.

He reminded SPLA soldiers to refrain from maltreatment of any enemy POW's captured, because such captives, according to him, are people who have been dragged by the generals into their dirty war. These government soldiers are fighting the war very much against their will, from which they stand to benefit nothing, but

only to risk their own necks to serve the narrow, selfish interests of the ambitious generals in Khartoum, Lt Col Kuanyin added.

In conclusion, he reiterated the call by Col Dr John Garang, the SPLA-SPLM leader, to international bodies to seek means and ways of channeling relief aid to the Sudan through the recently created Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Agency, the SRRA, an independent, non-political organization set up by the SPLA-SPLM leader for that purpose.

SOMALIA

Halgan Says Senior Officers Sent Into Exile

EA282014 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] A statement released yesterday by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces, vehemently condemned the brutal activities unleashed on the Somali people by the terror regime of Siad Barre.

The statement by the DFSS said that the terror regime of Siad Barre recently murdered, imprisoned, and exiled some senior officers of the Somali Armed Forces. The senior officers were murdered or imprisoned, and 10 were exiled for their views to Egypt, which is an ally of the regime.

The exiled officers were removed from the Somali Armed Forces for their views which were considered to be hostile to the terror regime of Siad Barre. The exiled officers are: Brigadier General Abdi 'Uthman Caluq, former Air Force commander; Brigadier General Muhammad Umar 'Uthman, commander of the Navy; Colonel Abd al-Rahman Khalif Diis, commander of officers college; Colonel Ibrahim Adan Dolal, head of the political wing of the Armed Forces; Colonel 'Abd al-Wahab Makahil, commander of the militia force; Colonel Muhammad 'Uthman Ghali, head of the officers mess of the Armed Forces; Colonel Abdullahi Haji, deputy commander of the militia; Colonel Muhammad Moumin Dacay, head of the Engineering Division of the Army; and Lieutenant Colonel Abdi Madaar, head of external security.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Discusses Role of Frontline States

DW241032 Cologne ARD Television Network in German 2100 GMT 23 May 85

[Interview with Dr Julius Kambarage Nyerere, president of Tanzania and OAU chairman, by correspondents Hans-Josef Dreckmann and Christian Herrendorfer in Bonn prior to his departure for Sweden — recorded in English with superimposed German translation]

[Text][Reporter] Africa has often been described as a sick and helpless child. Is that true?

[Nyerere] I do not agree at all. First of all, we are not sick. We have problems, but we are not sick. We are very much alive. Second, it is not true that we cannot help ourselves. However, we do have problems. Some of them are attributable to the past, others to the present, and by far not all of them originate from Africa. Some 20-25 years ago, we became independent. At the time, our countries achieved independence. Since then, we have tried to lead our countries out of their backwardness. Some 100 years ago, Africa was divided by the colonial powers. Colonization means humiliation and exploitation. We were not colonized out of kindness; we were colonized for the benefit of those who distributed Africa among themselves. Despite all these sufferings

and despite all that the continent had suffered in previous decades of slavery, they went so far as to tell us: We are colonizing you for your own benefit and for Africa's salvation. Do you really believe we can work miracles and just free ourselves from this historic burden and kick this continent into the 20th century within a period of only 20 years?

[Reporter] Mr President, the next OAU summit will focus on economic problems. Do you believe you have a chance to resolve your problems?

[Nyerere] Naturally, we cannot resolve Africa's problems all at once, neither the agricultural problems nor the food crisis, when we will meet in Addis Ababa in July this year. In November last year, we agreed to initiate the second step of our liberation. Since the founding of our organization in 1963, we have concentrated on our liberation from colonialism. We have been quite successful in this respect. Of course, there is the Namibia problem and apartheid in South Africa. However, our political liberation from colonialism is more or less complete. Our most important problem now is our continent's economic liberation. At our meeting in November, we agreed on this point and we will act accordingly.

[Reporter] You rightly described colonialism as one of the main reasons for this continent's exploitation and backwardness. Would you say that Africa has suffered more or had greater difficulties in getting over the colonial era than the Asian countries, for example?

[Nyerere] It is a historic fact that Africa was more raped than any other continent. This rape is still continuing. Africa is still the only continent where a people — the Namibians — demand their right of independence. However, there is a superpower of the Western world which says that they can only become independent after the superpower's interests have been met. This country has been raped for centuries, and there is no end in sight. I am saying that here because of the damned claim that Africa, this continent which has suffered for centuries, somehow still is unable to help itself. This insinuation contains a high degree of racism, and this irritates me. However, we will get back on our feet. Of course, that is not so easy. Above all, exploitation must be stopped. Exploitation has today taken a different shape. It is outrageous for these exploiters, of all people, to blame us for having failed to develop Africa. In my view, the most important thing is to stop exploitation.

[Reporter] Is it true that some African states get along better than others?

[Nyerere] This may be the case, but I view the continent as a whole. The continent as a whole has been exploited and still has problems, irrespective of ideologies. People tend to point to ideologies, and that is nonsense. For historic reasons, the continent as a whole has difficulties. In addition, there are the current problems between the rich and poor countries. Their mutual relations are still characterized by exploitation.

[Reporter] Mr President, let us discuss South Africa. You also are the spokesman of the Frontline States. Is a peaceful settlement possible at all?

[Nyerere] No, what type of peaceful settlement could there be, given the present unrest in South Africa. The Namibians have for a long time fought for their country's independence. They have taken up arms. We really undertook large efforts at the United Nations to win the Western countries for a settlement for Namibia's independence without further bloodshed. The Security Council adopted Resolution 435 in this respect. However, then a new administration took over in the United States, which rejected this resolution. Because the United States has blocked the peaceful road, we and Namibia must continue the struggle. In addition, there is the apartheid problem. We ask you to exert peaceful pressure on the South African Government, because nothing will change without pressure. We do not ask the Western countries to declare war on South Africa. We only ask them not to cooperate with South Africa any longer, and not to give it the economic means allowing it to continue to suppress the people. If the West discontinues economic cooperation with South Africa, this is peaceful pressure. However, the Western countries say they cannot do that, because sanctions would primarily affect the black people in South Africa. So there is no peaceful pressure. What else can the Africans do but take up arms? They will take up arms.

[Reporter] Let us imagine for a moment that there were no apartheid. What would then become of South Africa? Do you see a possibility of reconciliation between black and white?

[Nyerere] Let us not forget that despite racism and hostilities, South Africa is today an economic power that all neighbors depend on. I view this as a problem. If apartheid ceases to exist, what course will South Africa then pursue? In Zimbabwe, former white Rhodesia, we not only put an end to colonialism but also to racism. What course has been pursued by Zimbabwe? Zimbabwe still exists. We only ended minority rule. We fought against this minority and were victorious. Some white people left the country, but most white farmers have stayed in the country. Even former white chief of government Smith is still there.

The same thing will happen in South Africa. We do not want to oust the white people from South Africa. We only say that they can no longer rule the black majority. We ask them to accept the black Africans as citizens of their country. It is about for black South Africans not to be citizens of their own country. It is intolerable. They only ask for civil rights in their own country, and once they have them, where will South Africa go? South Africa will remain South Africa, but it will then be a country where all can live a life worthy of human beings. It would remain the same South Africa with the same people, even though the majority would govern, and some white people would then probably leave the country. So what?

[Reporter] Mr President, Samora Machel, chief of state of Mozambique, signed a peace accord with South Africa. Nonetheless, the situation in his country has deteriorated. You have said that you would not accept an overthrow of Samora Machel. How do you want to prevent that?

[Nyerere] First of all, a few words on the accord. We never expected this accord to give Mozambique what it had hoped for, namely, that South Africa would discontinue support for the armed gangs of the so-called liberation movement. South Africa

would only be ready for that, if the Samora Machel government accepted becoming a kind of colony of South Africa. Because Mozambique does not accept that, the South Africans will continue to exert pressure on the neighbor country. I do not believe that South Africa at this point really wants to overthrow the Machel government.

Such a plan does exist for the Angolan Government. They want to overthrow its president. They have the UNITA there and think that this movement can take over power. After all, the UNITA is accepted by the Western countries and would in South Africa's view constitute a tolerable government. However, in Mozambique there is no UNITA, there are only armed bandits which are supported by Portuguese colonialists who left Mozambique following independence and now live in South Africa or elsewhere. These people would really like to come back. But naturally, Mozambique can today not have a Portuguese government any more. Therefore, the South Africans will not want to overthrow the present government. But they will continue to exert pressure. However, if they were to try to overthrow Samora Machel. I will invite him to Tanzania again, as I did during the liberation struggle, and then we will start the war again. After all, the liberation of our continent, which cannot be undone is at stake. Therefore, if South Africa were to overthrow Samora Machel, he and his people will move into their camps in Tanzania again. I am even going a step farther — then we will not only give military training to Frelimo but also to the black liberation fighters in South Africa. So far, we have not done that, but then we will do it.

[Reporter] you have said that you will step down as president this year. Looking back at two decades of your country's socialist development, where do you see advantages for your people as compared to other African countries which have had a capitalist development?

[Nyerere] I do not like to compare my country with others. I just do not do that. We have decided to develop our country under a socialist concept. Tanzania still is neither a socialist nor a developed country. Tanzania still has a long way to go until it will be what I understand by socialist. However, Tanzania is already now a politically very stable country.

[Reporter] I know that it is politically stable.

[Nyerere] My country would not be so stable politically if the majority of our people were not convinced that our policies are right.

[Reporter] I think that you are one of the few African leaders who manage without a bodyguard.

[Nyerere] Well, I am really not concerned by that.

[Reporter] Mr President, you were looking from the very beginning for an African way to socialism. Would you say that your ideal was more than just a dream?

[Nyerere] Well, first of all, I do not like the idea that I have been looking for an African way to socialism. I say that, rather, we try to build a socialist society. Every socialist aims at the elimination

of exploitation in his country. This is also my aim. However, I must add that Tanzania is still a very backward country. When people in Europe began to talk about socialism, they considered socialism the result of capitalism. Marx said that socialism is something like an unborn child of capitalism. In the end, the child was born as the result of the revolution. I do not now exactly how Marx has put it.

However, if we talk of socialism in an underdeveloped country such as Tanzania, we cannot speak of a child of capitalism. We had a completely different starting point. In contrast to Europe, we had a completely different beginning. But the aim must be the same. We want a classless society where people do not live off the exploitation of other people. We explained that to the people in our language and it was understood. As before, I feel absolutely committed to this idea. Because our people have accepted this aim, Tanzania is a politically stable country.

[Reporter] The dream of all revolutionaries, be they Castro or Mao Zedong, is to create a new man. Were you successful in this respect in Tanzania, or are you disappointed sometimes how little your compatriots and most of all the Tanzanian elite have accepted your idea?

[Nyerere] I am quite happy with what we have achieved.

UGANDA

Obote Addresses Nation at Heroes Day Rally
EA272127 *Kampala Domestic Service in English*
1445 GMT 27 May 85

[Speech by Uganda President Milton Obote at 27 May Heroes Day Rally at Bushenyi sports ground, Uganda — live]

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the UPC [Uganda People's Congress] and fellow citizens. This is one of the most important days (?when) we remember sons of Uganda and sons of Tanzania who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of all the people of Uganda. It is a solemn day and it is also a day of rejoicing. [Words indistinct] we rejoice that we arrived. They died for a purpose and we who are alive, we have to fulfill (?that task).

If you want to go backwards, vote for the other parties. If you want to go forward, vote for UPC. [Applause] You have the choice now. The sons of Tanzania and the sons of Uganda that liberated this country have now given you that opportunity — that freedom. You now have the freedom to vote for freedom. If you support UPC you support freedom. If you support the other parties, you support tyranny. That is the (?message). Go and tell everybody.

On claims by other Ugandan political parties that they have friends, where were those friends when freedom had been abolished from our land? Where were those friends when our people were being murdered, brutalized, and terrorized?

We inherited a most difficult security and economic situation. We inherited a very young army and a demoralized and depleted police force.

We have cleared the jungle and today even our detractors and [words indistinct] acknowledge that there is now a sense of direction in the affairs of Uganda. Because of that sense of direction, it may now be possible for the other parties to produce manifestos while yesterday when all around was nothing but jungle [words indistinct] that is a fact which the friends of our opponents abroad cannot deny.

It is therefore most hurting that people who believe in democracy in their own country should openly undermine the government of Uganda, elected by the people of Uganda, by emphatically vilifying (?the people) of Uganda and accusing the Government of Uganda of having one of the worst human rights record in the world. All without evidence.

I ask again: What is the reason for this state of hatred? I take the opportunity, comrades, to appeal in the name of humanity and international (?conscience) to (?these sections) abroad that the people of Uganda be spared another era of [words indistinct]. Some of the propaganda against the government of Uganda now appears to be directed towards plunging Uganda into another era of bloodshed. I tell the friends of our political opponents to keep out of our internal affairs.

[Words indistinct] the DP [Democratic Party] is not an orphan. Why should the parties in Europe adopt them as if they were orphans? Very well. If they are orphans of Europe, it means you have no roots here. Don't vote for them. Let Europeans vote for them. Let Europeans vote for them. Not you people of Uganda, none of you should vote for DP or CP [Conservative Party]. They have been adopted as orphans in Europe. You have only one party here now — UPC.

Comrades, the national agenda proclaimed on this ground 5 years ago a command to all members of the UPC to extend a hand of friendship to all countries in the world. We are further commanded to forgive the past but not to forget the past. We cannot forget the past because it is now part of the history of Uganda. No self-respecting country can afford to forget its history. We reaffirm today our continued commitment to this item of the national agenda and (?hope) we are commanded by the proclamation to pursue the policy of reconciliation, tolerance, and no-revenge.

In pursuance of this command we have released almost all the 7,000 people we found in jails [words indistinct]. All the people released have been resettled and there has been no untoward incident against anyone of them. A large number of persons who had fled the districts of the west Nile region have returned. The office of the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] in Uganda can testify to this (?fact). Except for a few unfortunate incidents, these large number of returnees have been settled and all are peacefully working in their respective localities. Everywhere in Uganda, including the capital city of Kampala, they are businessmen, politicians, academics and all manners of persons who fled Uganda before liberation and some after liberation who have returned. All are happily settled.

Those still abroad, in accordance with the command of our national agenda, are welcome home in the spirit of reconciliation, tolerance, and no revenge. Returnees constitute a sanctimony to

the positive policy [words indistinct] policy of reconciliation, tolerance, and no-revenge. No other party, comrades, as to date (?ascribes to) the agenda of reconciliation, tolerance, and no-revenge. Once more, therefore, we [words indistinct]. Today, we dedicate ourselves to this important item in the national agenda.

But I should leave you in no doubt about one other thing that is being said. We have no problem whatsoever and we shall have no problem whatsoever to go to Addis Ababa or anywhere else outside Uganda to discuss with bandits, thieves, looters, crooks and all types of persons about the affairs of Uganda. [sentence as heard] We shall discuss the affairs of Uganda with the people of Uganda inside Uganda.

Comrades, another important item in the national agenda inscribed by the UPC on this solemn ground is the restoration and building and of democratic (?institutions)[words indistinct].

We have remained true to our [word indistinct]. Even our detractors who were overwhelmed by the [words indistinct] of 1977 and 1980 now agree that there has been a high degree of [words indistinct] when they came to office in December 1980. This improved security situation [words indistinct] for the items in the national agenda regarding the economy to be (?implemented). There is no one in Uganda of any political persuasion who can fail to appreciate the great strides made in [words indistinct] to improved economic situation.

[Words indistinct] during the past 5 years continues to be on the upward trend. Peasant farmers have increased their production and have been handsomely rewarded by huge increases of producer prices. Large quantities of various types of goods of production and inputs have been imported and made available to farmers and [word indistinct] proving once more that UPC is a party of ideas and [words indistinct]. There is no queuing anywhere in Uganda for any commodity. There is no agenda; there is no allocation committee at national or district level; there is no corruption obtaining foreign exchange; there is no cry by importers and manufacturers about foreign exchange; there is no shortage of (?goods); there is no shortage of transport both for passengers or transport for goods.

Comrades, members of the congress: We have proved that the UPC is a party of the peasants. The evidence is the handsome rewards the peasants have received for their sweat [words indistinct]. We have proved we are now party of the peasant, the only

party of the peasant. We have proved that the UPC is a party of the workers. The evidence is increased salaries and wages. We have proved that the UPC is a party of the youth. The evidence is the revival of the youth organizations — NUYU [National Union of Youth of Uganda] and NUSU [National Union of Students of Uganda] and the assistance being given to help the parents with school fees, as well as the program of inoculation and immunization of infants and children.

We have proved that the UPC is a party of ideas. The evidence is that it was the UPC alone during the dark days that is when everything was a jungle [words indistinct] that they are to point the way out of that jungle. We got the people of Uganda out of the jungle. Let those who are still in the jungle or those who want to go to the jungle (?know this) today. We are out of the jungle for ever. That is the meaning that liberation in 1979. Wake up, people of Uganda! Why are you so docile about your freedom? Look at them, they are sitting like that when freedom is being stolen. [words indistinct]. You have been liberated. Why do you sit like this when you are liberated? Look at them!

Comrades, we have proved that UPC is a party with tested leadership. Do you want me to give you evidence? The evidence is obvious. If you don't know it you go and join other parties.

Comrades, we rededicate ourselves on this Heroes Day to the full meaning of the name and (?institution) of our party. We are a congress, an assembly, and a (?meeting) of all the people of Uganda. [Applause]

Our mission is to serve all the people of Uganda irrespective of tribe or religion and do so in all circumstances, be it normal or abnormal. It is our mission to improve with speed the welfare of all the people of Uganda. In abnormal circumstances like in the seventies it was our duty and commitment to remove the impediment and to normalize the situation. As a congress of all the people of Uganda, we must always be on the vanguard. We must always be on the offensive. Any member of the UPC, any leader of the UPC, executive of branches, executives of constituencies, members of parliament, members of the Central Executive Committee, members of the National Council, members of delegates conference, you are forbidden from today to be docile. [Words indistinct] from now you are ordered, you are commanded, to be on the offensive. You must attack and attack and attack and attack all the time, 24 hours a day.

BURUNDI

Zairian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

AB292114 Dakar PANA in French 1110 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Bujumbura, 29 May (ABP-BUR/PANA) — The Zairian state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Mokolo wa Mpombo, arrived yesterday evening in Bujumbura where he was welcomed by Laurent Nzeyimana, his Burundian counterpart. On arrival, Mr Mokolo told newsmen that the aim of his visit falls within the framework of the good relations existing between Burundi and Zaire. Both countries are members of the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes (CEPGL), composed of Burundi, Rwanda, and Zaire. He underlined the fact that the heads of state of the two countries have good relations and that it was normal for their two foreign ministers to meet in order to discuss issues of common interest.

The head of Zairian diplomacy added that he was bearer of a written message from President Mobutu to Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, the Burundian head of state. It should be recalled that the Zairian state commissioner is also the current chairman of the CEPGL Council of Ministers. He therefore declared: "My presence here coincides with a meeting of the experts of our organization at the headquarters and later, on 4 June, a ministerial meeting will be held. This is therefore an opportunity for me to discuss with my Burundian colleague ways and means to revitalize our regional communities which should consolidate African unity. I believe in the future of our organization, the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes."

When questioned on Zaire's views on international current issues in Africa, the Zairian minister said that "the time of slogans is over." He added that all those who encourage the apartheid policy in South Africa on the one hand and all those who impede the process which will lead to the independence of Namibia, on the other, should be strongly denounced. He also said: "It is about time we make them understand that the apartheid regime should disappear and that Namibia should attain independence."

He said further that African countries should hold talks and discuss current issues. It is by this means that they will put an end to internal quarrels. He added that all African countries belong to the group of the Frontline States and that through this membership, they could put some pressure on the international community which will bring about the liberation of this part of the continent. "This is the fundamental role we have to play," he concluded.

CHAD

Democratic Front Leader Ready To Begin Talks

AB291255 Paris AFP in French 0915 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Paris, 29 May (AFP) — General Djibril Jegoe Djogo, chairman of the Chadian Democratic Front (FDT, Chadian opposition movement), said in Paris on Wednesday that he was

ready to begin talks with the Ndjamenan authorities in order for them "to seek together an overall solution to the Chadian crisis."

General Djogo, who is the former chief of Defense Staff of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), has been leader of the FDT since its formation in Paris on 17 March 1985. The FDT includes four opposition movements to President Hissein Habre, namely the Group of Independent Democrats, the Group of Chadian Democrats and Patriots, the Democratic Peace Union, and the Permanent Committee. The members of these movements are mainly Chadians from the southern regions.

General Djogo, who is on a visit to Paris, told AFP that the prevailing situation in Chad cannot continue, and that it would be necessary to overlook "the current differences in order to establish national dialogue between Chadians." "It would be appropriate, he said, to prepare these talks carefully, in order to convene a meeting of the Chadian groups, that is the Ndjamenan government, the GUNT, and the Commandos, (Codos of southern Chad)," Gen Djogo added.

"Goukouni Oueddei," General Djogo continued, "is incapable of uniting Chadians. As for Hissein Habre, who is the head of a de facto regime, though it would be unrealistic to seek a solution to the crisis without him, it is appropriate to note that for 3 years the situation has remained static, and the Chadian crisis has intensified." "It is therefore indispensable," he said, "that the Chadians meet to reach an agreement with guarantees, and to grant reciprocal and total amnesty."

"The Libyan military presence in northern Chad makes possible dialogue between Chadians difficult," Gen Djogo added, "but Tripoli could contribute to the search for a long-lasting solution. France could also help to achieve Chadian national reconciliation for obvious reasons related to the ties between the French and Chadian people."

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Prime Minister Meets With DPRK Ambassador

AB291822 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish
1900 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Prime Minister Cristino Seriche Bioko today received in audience His Excellency Kang Sun-myong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to our country, who came to pay a courtesy call on him. During the audience, Prime Minister Bioko accepted the invitation by the ambassador to visit the DPRK. However, (?the date of the visit was not given). The prime minister and the DPRK ambassador also discussed issues relating to cooperation between the DPRK and Equatorial Guinea.

GABON

Government Decree Dissolves 5 Religious Groups

AB291800 Libreville Domestic Service in French

0600 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] For several years now, there has been a proliferation of sects and other pseudo-religious movements in Gabon, associations we know little about because of their mystical characteristics and the secrecy surrounding most of them.

It is certainly so as to put an end to the nebulous character, the ambiguity and confusion pertaining to all these sects that the Gabonese authorities have decided to issue a decree on this issue. This decree, bearing the signature of President Omar Bongo, stipulates:

Article 1: The following religious associations are dissolved, throughout the country: Eckan Kar Association, P. O. Box 3767, Libreville; Mahikari, Gabonese branch, P. O. Box 448,

Libreville; Celestial Christianity Church of Gabon, P. O. Box 14190, Libreville; Episcopal Church of Cherubims and Seraphims, Grandes Poubelles area, Libreville; The Association of the Sovereign and Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem, Libreville.

Article 2: Meeting places and cults of these associations will be closed and sealed immediately upon the publication of the present decree and as soon as the concerned persons are notified by the security forces.

Article 3: The state minister in charge of territorial administration and local collectivities, the minister of national defense and veteran affairs, the minister of justice and keeper of the seals are requested to implement the present decree which will be recorded and published according to the emergency procedure throughout the country.

This decree was published in Libreville yesterday and dated 23 May 1985 and bears the seals of the head of state.

LIBERIA

People's Party Public Relations Officer Missing

*AB261407 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1200 GMT 26 May 85*

[Text] The Government of Liberia says it knows not the whereabouts of the chief public relations officer of the Liberian People's Party, LPP, Mr Tom Kamara. Friday's edition of the *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper quoted Justice Minister Jenkins Scott as addressing a letter to the chairman of LPP, Mr John T. Kanweh, on 9 May at which time the minister said to the best of his present knowledge he knows not the whereabouts of Mr Tom Kamara. Minister Scott, however, informed the LPP chairman that he would (?follow up) his inquiry into all appropriate agencies concerned for their reaction in the (?premises).

It can be recalled that in March the Special Elections Commission Secom, denied that Mr Tom Karama was ever arrested at their headquarters as it is being alleged.

MALI

Foreign Minister Leaves for Visit to Japan

*AB261416 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 26 May 85*

[Excerpt] Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, leaves Bamako today for Tokyo at the start of a 6-day official visit to Japan. According to our minister, the visit to the country of electronics is a consecration of Mali's diplomatic breakthrough in Asia.

NIGERIA

Implementation of Identity Card Plan Postponed

*AB291003 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] The national identity card scheme, originally planned to begin in July this year, has been postponed. Announcing this in Lagos, the minister of internal affairs, Major General Mohamed Magoro, said that it was due to weather [as heard]. He did not give an indication of the new date for the commencement of the scheme. But he said that the publicity campaign for the scheme will start from the grassroots level.

Maj Gen Magoro added that the identity card will be issued to Nigerians (?from) the age of 10. In the meantime, he appealed to all citizens of the country to remain security conscious and nationalistic.

Defense Minister Meets With Beninese Advisor

AB291845 Dakar PANA in English 1651 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Lagos, 29 May (NAN/PANA) — Nigeria's minister of defence, Maj. Gen. Domkat Bali, said today in Lagos that there

was a need for Nigeria and its neighbours to work out "an arrangement on the movement of their citizens across their common borders." Maj. Gen. Bali told the out-going Beninese defence adviser in Nigeria, Lt. Col Charles Ghebada, that such an arrangement would help to reduce the influx of illegal immigrants into any of the countries. He said that although an agreement on the extradition of criminals and other issues of common interest was reached by Ghana, Nigeria, Togo and Benin at their summit meeting in December last year, the security agents of these nations should cooperate to check the movement of illegal immigrants.

He praised the Benin Republic for allowing illegal immigrants recently expelled from Nigeria to pass through its territory despite the inconveniences involved.

Maj. Gen. Bali also expressed the hope that military co-operation between Nigeria and Benin would continue to be strengthened.

Lt. Col Ghebada expressed support for Maj. Gen. Bali's suggestion and said that the institutionalized periodic meeting of the internal affairs ministers of Ghana, Togo, Benin and Nigeria should look into the suggestion.

He, however, expressed regret that the joint military commission of both countries had not been effective and called on Nigeria to convene a meeting on the issue.

Lt. Col. Ghebada, who has been in Nigeria for about five years, is leaving for home to take up appointment as Benin's chief of defence staff.

Chief of Naval Staff Returns From Europe

*AB291820 Lagos International Service in English
1630 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] The chief of naval staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, is back in Lagos at the end of a 2-week tour of the Netherlands and Italy. The tour, which was at the invitation of the Dutch and Italian Governments, enabled him to visit naval establishments and manufacturers of electronics systems.

Rear Adm Aikhomu was accompanied in the tour by the director of plans at the Naval Headquarters, R.A. Bamigboye, and the secretary to the Navy in the Ministry of Defense.

Planning Minister Returns From Brazil, Uruguay

*AB242149 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 24 May 85*

[Text] The minister of national planning, Chief Michael Adigun, is back home from his official visits to Brazil and Uruguay. During the visits, which lasted 2 weeks, Chief Adigun led Nigeria's delegation to joint commission sessions on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the two countries.

OPEC Auditors Conclude Investigation Tour*AB292046 Dakar PANA in English 1617 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] Lagos, 29 May (OPECNA/PANA) — The four-man team from the auditing firm Klynveld Kraayenhof, which has just concluded a 10-day tour of Nigeria, said Tuesday that it was impressed with operations at the country's terminals, refineries and installations visited in the course of its assignment. The team, which arrived 18 May as part of OPEC's efforts to check and control member countries' oil production and sales, commended Nigeria's production system for its built-in controls which made it "difficult for anyone to smuggle crude out of the country."

Team leader Mr Aart van Beek said the team would visit Nigeria again, adding that the 10-day tour was of an "investigative" nature.

Earlier, a spokesman for the team expressed satisfaction with the cooperation received from the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC). "We would like to make it clear that we received full cooperation from everybody involved. All our questions were answered frankly and all data requested by us were provided willingly," he added.

The team was in possession of all information necessary for reaching conclusions, but it would not communicate its findings to parties other than OPEC, the spokesman said.

Oil Minister Defends Countertrade Agreements*AB292218 Dakar PANA in English 1525 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] Lagos, 29 May (NAN/PANA) — Nigeria owes no apologies for entering into counter-trade agreements with some countries, a statement by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) in Lagos yesterday quoted the minister of petroleum and energy, Prof Tam David-West, as saying.

According to the statement, the minister said while receiving the out-going Canadian high commissioner to Nigeria, Mr [name indistinct] Lambert, Nigeria was a "late-comer to counter-trade, and therefore neither owes nor would offer, anyone any apologies for it".

He said that the Federal Government would continue to embark on policies that would ensure the survival of Nigeria as a sovereign nation and protect the welfare of its people. "A government is relevant only to the extent that it serves its people by administering to their welfare", he said, adding that Nigeria was not "rocking the boat" of OPEC by engaging in counter-trade.

Prof David-West commended Mr Lambert for being a "wonderful and amiable diplomat who related well to Nigerians".

Mr Lambert gave the assurance that Canada would honour any contract agreement it might sign with Nigeria.

Nigeria, with an OPEC oil production quota of 1.45 million barrels a day, has already entered into counter-trade deals with France, Malaysia, Italy and Austria.

Prof David-West said at a news briefing on 22 April that the counter-trade agreements for the supply of Nigeria's crude oil in exchange for necessary spare parts and food items were within the country's OPEC production quota.

Talks Held With PRC Ambassador on Radio*AB291706 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] Talks were held in Lagos today on the exchange of radio programs between Nigeria and China. The Chinese ambassador to Nigeria, Wang Yusheng, discussed the details with the director general of the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN), Alhaji Dahiru Modibo, in Lagos. The exchange of programs was part of a cultural agreement entered into between Radio Nigeria and the Chinese radio about 2 years ago. Mr Wang said that the Chinese radio had started broadcasting programs from Nigeria, and promised to send Chinese programs to FRCN. Alhaji Dahiru said that Nigeria would be interested to know how China developed rapidly from 1949 to date, while the Chinese ambassador said that his country would like to know about developing programs in Nigeria from the 1970's. Already, China has offered to train a number of staff of FRCN in the Chinese language.

SENEGAL**France's Nucci Stops Over, Meets With Diouf***AB282220 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 28 May 85*

[Text] Christian Nucci, French minister delegate to the foreign minister in charge of cooperation and development, was received in audience this morning by President Abdou Diouf. Christian Nucci spoke to the press at the end of the audience.

[Begin Nucci recording] My visit is, I was going to say that my visit here is not a routine one as I was on my way to Cape Verde. President Abdou Diouf himself has contributed to the efforts that I should go there in view of the great (?cooperation France has) with the different states of the zone. And as I made a stopover in Dakar, I have come to pay a protocol visit to the president. But visits between France and Senegal ... in fact meetings between France and Senegal are no longer visits of protocol. They are always marked by friendship and very good relations. They are also marked by our joint efforts in the field of development, technical assistance, as well as our joint action toward bilateral and international cooperation.

Well, we discussed various issues ranging from technical assistance to the different great international meetings. We rapidly examined some African political problems. And as you know, Roland Dumas, the minister of external relations is expected here next week. He will certainly have the opportunity to hold a more extensive discussion with President Abdou Diouf on the major international problems. [End recording]

Christian Nucci is expected this afternoon in the Cape Verde Islands for a 48 hour-visit. While in that country, he will visit projects financed by France in that country.

Bilateral Talks With Zambia Begin in Dakar*AB291808 Dakar PANA in French 1028 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] Dakar, 29 May (APS-SEN/PANA) — Ibrahima Fall, Senegalese minister of foreign affairs, and Lameck Goma, Zambian minister of foreign affairs, underlined the "numerous similarities" existing between the two countries during a working session held in Dakar on Tuesday afternoon. The meeting, which included members of the two delegations, took place a few hours after the arrival in Dakar of Mr Goma for a 3-day official visit to Senegal. The presence at this working session of Mr Fambaye Fall Diop, minister delegate in charge of immigrants, has led observers to think that the expulsion last January of some 375 Senegalese from Zambia will hold a place of importance on the agenda. It is likely, reliable sources say, that Senegal will present to the Zambian delegation a draft agreement on the movement of people and goods.

Mr Fall and Mr Goma, who had earlier held private talks, said that their talks would be on bilateral relations and on multilateral

relations within organizations of which both countries are members, namely the OAU, the UN, and the Nonaligned Movement.

On "similarities" and "complementary diversities," Ibrahima Fall referred to the choice of socialism in Senegal, which lays emphasis on its democratic aspect, and the choice by Zambia, which lays emphasis on its humanistic aspect. "In either country," the minister said, "it is a matter of political choice whose final objective is the well being of man."

As for the Zambian foreign minister, he underlined the resolute support that Dakar and Lusaka have been giving to the liberation struggle in southern Africa, and the sustained efforts they have been making to promote a new, fairer, and just world economic order.

Ibrahima Fall and Lameck Goma said they were sure that at the end of the talks cooperation between Senegal and Zambia would be further strengthened in accordance with the directives of Presidents Abdou Diouf and Kenneth Kaunda.

ANGOLA

Further on Captured RSA Commando's Remarks

MB292822 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1430 GMT 29 May 85

[Press conference by South African Special Forces official, Wynand Petrus, with international journalists in Luanda on 28 May -- recorded]

[Text][Unidentified reporter] The third question is on the point of contact in Zaire. I want to know if this contact was to be a physical contact with specific people and I do not understand that if this is so, in such a well laid plan, you should not be aware of the people who you were supposed to meet in a strange country which should not have any form of relations with South Africa.

[Petrus — in English] As to this third question, people inside Zaire would most probably be friends of South Africa. But, even in a well-formed plan, things like this is not (?explicit) and as I told you once, if the situation arise that we have to go to Zaire, then by means of that radio over there, we can talk to Pretoria, who will then exactly tell us which people will meet us there. As to physical contact, the people will be on the ground. We will be seeing each other and talking to each other.

[Moises from PRENSA LATINA][Words indistinct] only question more. Do you, do you think really that Namibia is part of South Africa, it is a property of South Africa. Do you think so?

[Petrus — in English] No. I do not think so, and we all know that South African Government is in the stage of handing it over to the people of Namibia and as to the specific reasons, I would not like to sepak. That is my government's problem.

[Mr Ribeiro from JORNAL DE ANGOLA] I would like to know why the commandos carried with them the overalls of the Cabinda Gulf Oil company?

[Petrus — in English] These overalls were taken with the aim to put two of the people in overalls and in case of any unfriendly meeting, like for example other people who is working close to the installations, then they can talk to the people easily pose themselves as workers of the installation.

[Ribeiro] Can you identify those two people who were to wear the overalls?

[Petrus — in English] It was two Portuguese-speaking people, the one is Sergeant (Queroroz), the other is Corporal (Dobloi).

[Luis Fernando from Radio Luanda] The question is are you aware that in your present position you are not covered by the Geneva Convention? What comments would you make in relation to this, about your treatment by the Angolan authorities?

[Petrus — in English] I know that I am not covered by the Geneva Convention. But as I said I have been treated extremely well, and I am happy about the attitude of the Angolan Government and of the FAPLA forces.

[Francisco Alexandre of the military press] The question is, this is the most wide-ranging operation, most important operation in which you are taking part so far. What is the reward to South African Defense Force commandos who take part in this type of operation. What will the material benefit be?

[Petrus — in English] We do not receive any kind of reward, especailly commandos. No rewards. As we are soldiers and we are given a task or a command, then we must do it even if it means over a long distance, unhappy circumstances, and even if you disagree.

[Alexandre of the military press] The second question is, these incursions mounted by the racist South Africans against Angola are within the framework of a vast plan of economic, political, and social destabilization. Taking into account the holding in Angola of the forthcoming meeting of the nonaligned countries, I would like to know from Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao to what extent this kind of actions generate sympathy from the international community?

[Joao] As for the second question, I should like to point out here that instead of apprehension with regard to the holding of the nonaligned conference in Angola, we must count with the solidarity and support of all countries which are members of the Nonaligned Movement because of our well-known firm position of defense of liberty, peace, and progress which are also the ideals for which the movement fights. Thus, this destabilization maneuver against a country like the People's Republic of Angola mobilizes the solidarity and friendship and the sympathy of the Nonaligned Movement countries.

So, we believe that besides these aggressive actions that racist South Africa carries out against our country, the conference of the foreign affairs ministers of the nonaligned countries will be held with a spirit of solidarity, in an atmosphere where once again the support of the international community will be expressed with the struggle of the Angolan people for peace, liberty, and social welfare.

[Unidentified correspondent of Angola Television] The question comes from Angolan Television. First of all, what contacts did you have with UNITA during your attack against the bridge at Giraul, and secondly, were there any contact with UNITA during these latest attempts to attack Cabinda?

[Petrus — in English] I have no political or personal contact with UNITA. In so far as my knowledge is concerned, there was never any contact with UNITA for this operation and also the Giraul Bridge, although I know that UNITA claimed the operation. But as for myself, I have not been in contact with them or talked to people who have been in contact with them.

[Julian Negal — Rockefeller Foundation and freelance contributor to the FINANCIAL TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST — in English] I would like to ask you if you had any Zairian currency with you, if you had any maps of Zaire, and if you did have such equipment, was it designed to assist your possible escape through Zaire or did you intend to leave this equipment behind in Cabinda so to leave the impression that UNITA has perpetrated the act, had infiltrated through Zaire,

and were planning leave through that route with the likelihood that this would cause diplomatic problems between the two countries?

[Petrus — in English] You sum it up good. So, the reason why this specific equipment was handed to me is to leave it behind, to leave the impression that UNITA did the operation.

[Unidentified ANGOP correspondent] The question comes from ANGOP. Among the material which you presented to us, there is a tin of paint. Can you tell us what that was for?

[Petrus — in English] The tin of of paint is also part of the deception. After the attack, we were supposed to paint: Viva UNITA on the tarred road. We did not use it, however.

[Announcer] To close the press conference, Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao addressed the following words:

[Joao] We think that the statement we have made as well as the statement made by the prisoner and the answers he gave to questions posed to him are a clear demonstration of the sinister plan that racist South Africa had prepared to further worsen the serious situation being experienced by our country, thus perhaps creating conditions to legitimize its false theories by which it tries to bring the UNITA puppet group to the negotiating table as a party to the general solution of the southern African problem.

We were able to note following the statements that this puppet, this small puppet group, is no more than an instrument used by South Africa in order to carry out its policy in the region. And when it is not possible to use elements of the puppet group, South Africa uses its own soldiers, its own Armed Forces — especially trained groups — to carry out actions inside the territory of the People's Republic of Angola. As you were able to note, this prisoner who is in the hands of the Angolan authorities does not enjoy the status of a prisoner of war because he is not protected by the Geneva Convention in this instance. We are not at war with South Africa. South Africa is mounting an undeclared war against the People's Republic of Angola which our government has denounced on various occasions. Despite all this, we were able to hear from the prisoner himself that he is receiving a good treatment from our authorities. We think that following all that has been said during this press conference, the members of the diplomatic corps, the comrades of the national press, and the representatives of the international press present here were able to have a clear idea of the extent of the criminal action that racist South Africa wanted to carry out in our country. And once again I repeat that it was thanks to the action of our glorious FAPLA that they were this time unable to give credit to UNITA for this Action. Thank you very much for your presence. [Applause]

UNITA Claims to Kill 21 Cuban Soldiers

PA291702 Madrid EFE in Spanish
1642 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Lisbon, 29 May (EFE) — The antigovernment National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) announced here today that its forces killed 21 Cuban and 203 Angolan soldiers in clashes from 17 to 25 May.

The UNITA communique claims responsibility for destroying a garrison in Quionga, an attack on the diamond township of Cachimo, attack on the bridge over the Chiumbue River in the eastern province of Lunda, and the destruction of a train engine in the neighboring province of Moxico.

UNITA announced that during the same period it captured 17 government troops, seized 300 weapons and 40,000 rounds of ammunition, and destroyed 20 vehicles, and that its forces sustained 10 dead and 27 wounded.

BOTSWANA

Masire Meets With Belgian Foreign Minister

MB271700 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] The visiting Belgium foreign minister, Mr 'eo Tindemans, paid a courtesy call on the president, Dr Masire, and the minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe. The Belgian foreign minister has also been to see the vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi. Mr Tindemans arrived in Gaborone yesterday on a 2-day official visit to Botswana. He is the first Belgian minister to visit this country since independence. Mr Tindemans visited the Botswana Meat Commission in Lobatse this afternoon and this evening he will be hosting a dinner at the Gaborone Sun. He will be visiting the Botswana Diamond Valuing Company tomorrow morning and then meet the minister of commerce and industry, Mr Kwako Nwako. Mr Tindemans will address a press conference at the studios of Radio Botswana tomorrow at 1030 before leaving for Mozambique.

MOZAMBIQUE

RSA 'Complicity' Cited in Railroad Sabotage

MB291812 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] A railroad in Mozambique has been sabotaged close to the South African border. The sabotage occurred last Friday near the border town of Ressano Garcia only 4 km from the frontier. The border is patrolled on both sides and Mozambican sources say the sabotage could only have been carried out with complicity from the South African side. The saboteurs placed their explosives on a metal bridge.

Defense Minister Discusses Role of Renamo, ANC

MB260606 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] The Mozambican minister of information, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, says the activities of Renamo are affecting most of the countries in southern Africa. Interviewed by the SABC in Maputo, Mr Cabaco said that the interdependence of southern Africa was such that trouble in one country affected the stability and progress of all countries in the region.

Referring to sectors within South Africa who might remain opposed to the Nkomati Accord, Mr Cabaco said these people were causing instability, and were damaging the infinite economic resources in the region.

Turning to the position of the ANC in Mozambique, he said that, although the Mozambican Government had political relations with the organization, the activities of the ANC in Mozambique after accord were confined to having an office and representation in the country.

Tete Operations Against 'Bandits' Intensify

*MB280546 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 27 May 85*

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces stationed in Tete Province have been intensifying military operations against the armed bandits in various areas of this northern province. During the first 3 months of this year, 123 armed bandits were killed and 13 camps belonging to the bandits were totally destroyed by our forces in (Cachinga), (Chiringa), and Chiputo, in the districts of Moatize, Mutarara, and Maravia respectively. This was revealed by a military source in Tete Province.

The following were captured in the various military offensives launched by our soldiers: 21 weapons, 76 cartridges and ammunition, 1 hand grenade, 2 boxes of ammunition, 10 knapsacks, and 7 sets of military uniforms. The same source also said that a radio was found in the armed bandit camps destroyed in Tete Province. During the same period, 426 people who were forced to live with the bandits were freed and are now organizing themselves into village communes. Goods stolen from the population by the armed bandits, namely 200 head of cattle and goats, 6 bags of millet, 2 bags of flour, and 1 table with 8 chairs, were also recovered.

The victories by our Armed Forces in the fight against the armed bandits have been achieved thanks to the vigilant participation of the people in denouncing and revealing armed bandit camp locations in their areas. Accordingly, the people are once again called upon to heighten vigilance to neutralize all enemy actions in their midst, thus strengthening the liaison between the soldiers and the people. In this context, the political organs and mass democratic organizations have the task of actively mobilizing all levels of society to defend the fatherland in order to restore peace, tranquility, and the well-being of the entire Mozambican people.

Belgian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

*MB290632 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 28 May 85*

[Text] Mozambique and Belgium started talks in Maputo this evening on the cooperation between the two countries. The Mozambican delegation to these talks is headed by Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs, while the Belgium delegation, which is headed by Leo Tindemans, arrived in Amputo this afternoon. Minister Chissano said at the beginning of the talks that this is not the best occasion for a Belgium leader to learn and study in depth the Mozambican reality. He was

speaking on the importance of the visit of Leo Tindemans to Mozambique.

The Belgium minister of foreign relations said that his country is for a free and sovereign Africa, and added that the current talks would lead to a better understanding of the problems that affect Mozambique so that solutions could be found through mutually advantageous cooperation.

Moments after his arrival to Maputo, Leo Tindemans laid a wreath at the monument to the Mozambican heroes. It is expected that a maritime accord will be signed during the visit of the Belgium minister.

SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Ministry 'Waiting' for Angolan Statement

*MB300712 Johannesburg International Service in
English 0630 GMT 30 May 85*

[Text] The official Angolan news agency, ANGOP, quotes the Angolan Government as saying that the South African call for a meeting to discuss the return of the captured commando was an insulting ultimatum which suggested that South Africa might try to rescue him by force if the request was not accepted.

ANGOP said in a commentary received in Lisbon that South Africa had shown insulting arrogance by asking for the meeting last week soon after Angola said it had foiled a South African sabotage attempt in Cabinda Province. (?Last Friday) South Africa called for an urgent meeting with Angola to discuss the return of one of its commandos, captured by Angola to discuss the return of one of its commandos, captured by Angolan troops on May 21, along with the bodies of two other commandos (?that were killed).

In Cape Town the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said it was not prepared to react to agency reports on what the point of view of the Angolans (?was said to be). A spokesman for the department said they were waiting for an official statement from the Angolan Government.

Defense Force Chief Viljoen To Resign Oct 31

*MB291426 Johannesburg Domestic Service in
Afrikaans 1400 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] General Magnus Malan, the minister of defense, has announced in parliament that the chief of the Defense Force, General Constand Viljoen, is to resign on 31 October this year. General Viljoen will be succeeded by chief of the Army, Lieutenant Jannie Geldenhuis.

Viljoen on Retirement

*MB300612 Johannesburg Domestic Service in
English 0500 GMT 30 May 85*

[Text] The chief of the Defense Force, General Constand Viljoen, says he decided a long time ago to retire and that there is

absolutely no connection between his retirement and the Cabinda incident in Angola.

Speaking at a news conference in Cape Town after the announcement of his retirement by the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, Gen Viljoen said the Defense Force demanded dynamic leadership which could best be provided by a top command structure of young officers. He said he was retiring at this stage to ensure that his successor Lieutenant General Jannie Geldenhuys would have a productive career as chief of the Defense Force before he reached retirement age.

Gen Viljoen will retire on 31 October.

Deputy Defense Minister on Cabinda Incident

*MB291715 Johannesburg SAPA in English
630 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] House of Assembly, May 29, SAPA — It was essential for the Defense Force to support the police in maintaining law and order in black townships in times of unrest, Mr Adriaan Vlok, deputy minister of defense, said in the defense vote of the budget today.

"We cannot stand back and watch when lawlessness and unrest takes over in the townships. In normal circumstances the police can cope but the republic just does not have the manpower to maintain a police force large enough to stop intimidation and insurgency at times of unrest."

Mr Vlok said there had been laws in South Africa since 1910 which provided for the use of the Defense Force to back up the police.

On the question of the Cabinda incident, Mr Vlok said captured South African soldier, Wynand du Toit could be expected to make further revelations about the mission because it was a communist tactic to extract false confessions from their captives.

He said the Angolan Government would exploit the situation to provide justification for the further presence of the Cubans in Angola.

It was strange that the squad were supposed to be sabotaging an oil installation but the engagement with Angolan troops had taken place north of the installation, Mr Vlok said.

Defense Minister Discusses Cabinda Issue

*Cites USSR Weaponry to Angola
HK300510 Hong Kong AFP in English 0403 GMT 30 May 85*

[Text] Cape Town, May 29 (AFP) — South African Minister of Defence Magnus Malan today accused the Soviet Union of boosting shipments of sophisticated weaponry to Angola during the past six months and thereby disturbing the balance of power in southern African.

Speaking in parliament, General Malan said South African intelligence had information that the Angolan Army had taken possession of 79 fighter aircraft since last December, including 28 sophisticated Soviet MIG-23 jet fighters.

He said 45 helicopters had also been delivered to Luanda during that period and expressed concern at what he called the "dumping of weapons systems" by the Soviet Union in the region.

He said the increasing sophistication of these weapons was causing concern within South Africa's Armed Forces, adding that it would be foolish to scale down the level of preparedness of the Army in light of these developments.

Gen. Malan's speech followed the unveiling of a secret mission by South African troops in Cabinda, northern Angola, last week during which two South African Special Forces men were killed and one captured by the Angolan Army.

Gen. Malan also announced today that the chief of South Africa's Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, would retire on October 31. He will be succeeded by the chief of the army, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys.

Reacts to Opposition Remarks

*MB291501 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1437 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] House of Assembly, May 29, SAPA — The leader of the opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, took on the job as defence spokesman of his party in order to save it from a looming split, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said today.

"He has my greatest sympathy," the minister said in replying to the debate on his budget vote.

"It is a sword hanging over his head because there is a serious row in the Progressive (Federal) Party (PFP) over attitudes towards the SA Defence Force and the security of our country."

The party's right wing was not prepared to accept the left wings views which won the day at their congresses last year.

"They were not prepared to take over the lefts policy and disseminate it. They do not agree with the policy and they are honourable men, not a bunch of yes-men," he said.

Dr Slabbert should say why he suddenly started taking an interest in defence because, "generally he is a fence-sitter."

If the leader of the opposition had not taken on the job himself, "he knew he would have to give it to one of his left-wing men and then one is not sure whether you're not giving it to a man with a member of his family who is a draft dodger, an objector or a campaigner against conscription, such as the member for Pietermaritzburg North (Mr Graham McIntosh)."

If this happened, General Malan said, it would tear the PFP in two as the right wing simply would not have accepted it.

His heart bled for Dr Slabbert during the debate yesterday when Mr McIntosh unjustifiably crucified the SADF.

Mr McIntosh was sticking up for South Africa's enemies by pleading the case of a traitor, Roland Hunter.

The PFP leader and other members would have to state clearly where they stood and repudiate Mr McIntosh.

He wanted to answer Dr Slabbert's question regarding the Cabinda issue with a counter-questions.

Both Dr Slabbert and Mr Vause Raw (NRP [New Republic Party] Durban Point) asked the same question: Why the urgency?

"Neither doubted the need for the operation," General Malan said.

"My question is: If not now, then when would be a more suitable time?"

The ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] threat was an ongoing one and its escalation had to be stopped at all cost.

There was revolutionary climate in the entire subcontinent.

In the past six months, since the effective Gorbachev's takeover of control of the Kremlin, Angola had been given 28 MIG 23s, a sophisticated R18 million aircraft with which the Mirage could not be fairly compared.

Among other aircraft Angola had also received eight MI25 helicopters at a cost of R100 million.

"The balance of power is being disturbed in the region and in considering the budget this will have to be reckoned with," General Malan said.

When looking at the weapons build-up it appeared to support the view of Western strategists who say they see in the new Soviet leader a greater Marxist and revolutionary than his predecessors. "This is clear to me when I look at Angola over the past six months and the dumping of weapons systems there.

"Why not give them economic aid instead?" the minister asked.

There was no abatement in the onslaught against South Africa, only a shift of accent, of access routes and of sophistication, he said.

Nel Says Mozambican Official Denies Statement

MB291310 Johannesburg SAPA in English

1300 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Pretoria, May 29, SAPA — The Mozambican chief of the Joint Security Commission [JSC] with South Africa has denied knowledge of a government statement alleging that South Africa had sabotaged its railway lines for the past three years, killing and injuring more than 500 people.

South Africa's deputy foreign minister, Mr Louis Nel, said in Pretoria today that he had contacted the Frelimo government concerning allegations made by Maputo Radio yesterday.

The state-run radio claimed that direct or indirect sabotage acts by South Africa on its railway lines had killed 150 Mozambican rail workers since 1982. The radio quoted a communique from a government department.

Mr Nel, head of South Africa's side of the JSC, which monitors the implementation of the Nkomati Accord, said:

"I phoned the Mozambican chairman of the JSC, Minister Oscar Monteiro, about the allegations, and was informed by him that he knows of no government statement on the lines of the allegations made by Maputo Radio."

The radio was also quoted as saying that 390 of its employees had suffered injuries during the three years, while 93 locomotives and 250 railway wagons had been destroyed.

Mr Nel said similar allegations had been made on previous occasions, although he did not specify by whom.

Many of the sabotage attacks have been directed at the main rail link between the South African border town of Komatipoort and Maputo.

Mr Nel said a large number of damaged trucks had been repaired in South Africa.

"It is in South Africa's economic interest that both the Komatipoort-Maputo Railway Line and the Maputo Harbour operate efficiently.

"Therefore, the South African Transport Services [SATS] has on a continuous basis provided technical aid to the Mozambican Railway authorities to improve their communications and signalling," he said.

He said six diesel locomotives and 150 railway trucks from Mozambique had been repaired in South Africa, but did not mention during what period.

SATS had also provided equipment and components for the repair of damaged bridges and railway lines, and had helped with the maintenance of Maputo Harbour, Mr Nel said.

Botha Speaks on Reform, Roles for Blacks

MB271520 Johannesburg Television Service in English

1800 GMT 26 May 85

[Interview with South African State President P.W. Botha by Brian Walden on London Weekend Television on 26 May — recorded]

[Text] [Walden] Mr President, ever since you became prime minister in 1978, you have followed a strategy of reform. Now can I take it that these great changes that we have seen in South

Africa in recent years are going to go on, that you are irrevocably committed to them and that the process of change will go on?

[Botha] Well, let me say at the beginning that every prime minister in South Africa took part in reform in his own way, so I am not an exception. It is true that I had to deal with new situations. I believe that the essence of life is renewal and development, and that is what I have been trying to do.

[Walden] And that will continue?

[Botha] It will continue, yes, certainly. Any country which wishes to develop to full extent must make provisions for reform and necessary development.

[Walden] Mr President, I was really struck that when last month, in Morija, in the northern Transvaal, you addressed the big Church of Zion you said we must jointly strive to find solutions to our problems. Would I be reasonable if I said that this indicates that you are looking for the closest possible cooperation with those South African blacks who follow a nonviolent cause?

[Botha] I would say that South Africa is a country of different cultures. We are a multicultural country, and if we want stability, and if we want fairness, and if we wish to continue with the policy of development and growth, it is necessary for all the cultural groups in South Africa to cooperate on matters of common concern, and that is what I meant.

[Walden] Let me push you a little further on that. I say that you have said yourself that you accept many of the blacks now as permanent residents of South Africa, and you also said that they must be given political participation and a say at higher levels. Can I take that to mean that you are seeing in some form black involvement at national level in the political process?

[Botha] I must first explain that since South Africa stopped being a colony of the British empire, we have definite constitutional changes taking place. Some of our black communities, black peoples, like the Vendas, and the Xhosas, and the Sothos of Bophuthatswana, opted for independence, and they achieved independence, like Lesotho and Swaziland, and Botswana achieved independence from Great Britain, and in these countries you find that more than half of the black numbers in South Africa live in some states, either self-governing states, or independent states.

But outside these states you have mostly, in certain metropolitan areas, more or less 9 million to 10 million black people forming not one mass, but belonging to different cultural groups. Most of them were born in the Republic of South Africa, most of them work here, and we take up the attitude that these people, by birth, are South African citizens, and we must make provisions on as many tiers of government as possible for them to take part and to have a say in their own affairs firstly, but also to have a say in those matters of common concern with us.

[Walden] So that is a say at national level for those blacks that you have defined?

[Botha] Right. Eventually I would say, to the highest level possible.

[Walden] And what would you think was the highest possible?

[Botha] That is a matter that we are now embarking on to find a solution with our discussions. We have formed a cabinet committee. I announced that we intend expanding the cabinet committee into an unofficial forum and to have discussions with various leaders on these matters, because I believe it is no use trying to prescribe to people what the future should be. In this case there should be joint discussions and deliberations to find a solution for our minority problems in South Africa.

[Walden] I can see, of course, Mr President, the value of discussions in which all sides can put their point. But I was very struck by something that you said on this very subject. You said the government's general constitutional goal, while maintaining self-determination for each group, is to give all the country's people a say in decisionmaking that affects their interests. When I read it I thought, well, I have seldom read a better description of federalism. Now without being too tied on the word, are you perhaps moving eventually, after discussions, to some federal solutions.

[Botha] Well, I would not like to express myself on that point, because the moment I say I stand for a federation, or the moment I say I stand for a confederation, I am prejudicing the issue. I am then telling them, the other leaders, what they should do and what they should accept. What I have in mind is that we start with an open agenda, provided we all accept that we are a country of multicultural societies. Everyone of these multicultural societies has certain rights, cultural rights, language rights, a way of life that should be protected. In South Africa you do not only have, or you do not have, a white minority as against a black majority. That is quite a wrong way of looking at things in South Africa. We have a country of different minorities, a white minority, and black minorities. Even the Zulus, who are in numbers more than the other minority groups, can be looked upon as a minority group as to the other groups in South Africa. And if you look at countries like Sri Lanka, or you look at a country like northern Ireland, you find that you have multicultural problems. I am against domination of one by the others, and we are looking for a solution where every one of these cultural societies will retain their way of life, their language rights, their traditions, and to a certain extent, also maintain their own ambitions.

[Walden] That I have followed, Mr President, and of course I have also followed your reasoning in saying you want the agenda open, and so you do not want to pick a federation, a confederation devolution of power because that would appear to prescribe ahead of time. Nonetheless, can I put this to you? You don't of course, rule out the possibilities of one of those things happening, do you?

[Botha] I rule out one kind of state. I rule out totally a unitary state, whether it is a federation or not, or a union. White South Africans, and many other minority groups, will never accept a unitary state in which they will be dominated by a majority group. We believe in the principle of one person, one vote, as long

as it is not in one unitary state. I think that is the problem that you have in northern Ireland today, and I can't use a better example to describe our problem, with this one difference, that there you have two groups; in South Africa you have a multicultural society.

[Walden] Well with all your problems, Mr President...

[Botha] [Interrupting] I must not lead you to any discussion of northern Ireland. I was only using northern Ireland as an example.

[Walden] Of course. But I must put this back to you, because I think I understand what you were saying. I just want to be sure that we all do. What you are saying is that you do not want a one man, one vote state where all the races sit together in the same parliament. but....

[Botha] In a unitary state....

[Walden] In a unitary state....

[Botha] Whether it is a federation or a union.

[Walden] But plainly Mr President, from everything that you have said so far, you are leaving the door wide open in future negotiations of some other structure, perhaps federal, perhaps confederal, perhaps devolved, perhaps decentralized, that will permit blacks' participation at the highest national level in a structure that isn't unitary.

[Botha] As high as possible. As far as practically possible.

[Walden] Mr President, Chief Buthelezi has said to us for this very program that he would be prepared to accept a federal solution if in fact that meant black participation at the highest level. Now, will the views of people like Chief Buthelezi have an impact on the discussions that you will have?

[Botha] Well, I have had many talks already with Chief Minister Buthelezi. I had talks with him only a couple of weeks ago, and I explained to him that we have some differences, and I think he will acknowledge it, that we have some differences. But that does not mean that we can't discuss our problems together. We have much in common that we should discuss, economic interests, and security interests, and labor interests, we should discuss it. And I have embarked on discussions with all responsible leaders in South Africa, and I cannot for one moment see that Chief Minister Buthelezi should be excluded from these discussions. It is all a question of what you are discussing, and I think you have some... [pause] I would say he... he will himself say that certain matters he is not prepared to discuss. Well, I have my provisos too.

[Walden] Let me put something to you that we know Chief Buthelezi is prepared to discuss, and you must have heard of it. If there is going to be the kind of structure that you would not put a name to it, I understand that, Mr President, but the kind of structure whereby power is shared to some extent under some federal or confederal, or devolved arrangement, Chief Buthelezi has already said that he would like, since this would involve

obviously regional units, he would like a new KwaZulu-Natal regional area. Now what do you think of that as a possible seedbed experiment for the sort of thing you have in mind?

[Botha] Chief Minister Buthelezi appointed a commission some years ago to report to him on certain matters concerning the rest of Natal and KwaZulu, and with some of the recommendations of that commission we are prepared to have full discussions, and I told him that we are prepared to discuss certain aspects of that commission's report. But, I am not prepared, at this stage, to do anything to destroy the present character of South Africa. That is a matter that I cannot discuss in one interview.

[Walden] Supposing the people in Natal came to you for advice, Mr President, and said, well, the more we think about it, the more we think a KwaZulu-Natal regional area would be a good idea. We think we can make local arrangements that are fair to everybody. Would you be impressed by that, or would you be prepared to...

[Botha] [Interrupting] No, I do not think the people of Natal ... it all depends what you mean by the people of Natal. Natal is, of course, a previous British colony that entered the Union of South Africa in 1910. But you find that you have different interests in Natal. You have the Zulus, they live in a part of Natal. You have Afrikaans-speaking, and English-speaking people living in Natal. You have a minority group of Indians in Natal, and it all depends what you mean by the people of Natal. I don't think they will so easily come to me with one opinion.

[Walden] Mr President, several times you have said to me that you want to do everything you can to get black political participation at national level in so far as it is practicable, and you also said in that last answer that you do not want to fundamentally change the character of South Africa. I wonder if I can push you just a little further. What in that sense, in terms of joint decision at national level, in terms of black participation, what is it that you could allow, and what is it that you can't allow? You have told me one thing you can't allow. A unitary parliament. Is there anything else you can't allow?

[Botha] Oh yes. I, I, I, no I would rather tell you what I see developments are in the future. When the Transkei opted for independence, they did so out of their own free will, just as Lesotho opted for independence. And by doing that, Transkei became an independent country and governing themselves on the highest level. But that does not preclude them from discussing matters of joint interest and joint concern with the Republic of South Africa. We have a ministerial council already existing between countries like Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana, and the Ciskei, sitting in a multinational committee of ministers in which we from time to time discuss matters of mutual interest.

[Walden] Is it possible that the urban blacks, many of whom you now accept as permanent residents of South Africa, can move into this structure in the same way that the homelands did?

[Botha] I would not say it is impossible.

[Walden] Would you say it is possible?

[Botha] I would say it is possible too.

[Walden] When is it going to happen, Mr President?

[Botha] But I am not going to tell them to do so. We must first of all ... I believe that the basis of democracy is local government. Proper local government. And without proper local government, no democracy can really exist. What we are doing is, we are now trying, as we have been doing over the past few years, to bring about local authorities for black communities in the urban areas in South Africa.

[Walden] Sure. But of course

[Botha] We are also on the brink of bringing about a second tier government in which they will have a say. And from there we will move into the future after our discussions that we are busy with at present.

[Walden] Of course, many people would agree with you, by the way, about the importance of local democracy in all countries. But they want more than that, of course, and you have promised them more than that. You have said that they can have a say at all

[Botha] Along evolutionary lines.

[Walden] Yes. Do I take it that in the end what is going to happen after you have had the discussions is that there is going to be some overarching structure, some joint decisionmaking body or structure, that will include all blacks, the blacks of the homelands, the blacks who are permanently resident in South Africa? That is what you are quietly working towards?

[Botha] What we are quietly working towards is to create a system of a broadening of democracy in South Africa, to see to it that every person has a vote as far as possible over his own interests, and that structures be created through which it will be possible for joint discussions on matters of mutual concern.

[Walden] And joint decisionmaking as well, Mr President?

[Botha] If that is necessary. We have already joint decisionmaking today in various forms. Let me quote you one example. We have established the Southern African Development Bank, and the Republic of South Africa contributed towards the funds of this bank, so did Transkei, so did Venda, so did Ciskei, and they form a board of governors. And this development bank is actively busy developing underdeveloped areas, and there we have joint decisionmaking.

[Walden] Well, you have told them, Mr President, that you are in favor of joint consultation at the highest national levels, and joint decisionmaking at the highest national levels if this is what people want. Does this involve, it is an ugly word, but you know what I mean, does this involve what people normally call power-sharing?

[Botha] In the ordinary liberal sense of the word, no, because I am against a unitary state. I am against a unitary state in the form either of a federation, or a union.

[Walden] All right, but in what sense does it mean it then?

[Botha] Well, I can quote you an example. If you take the Commonwealth of Nations, you find that they have joint decisionmaking, and they discuss many matters of common concern with each other, and they have even two types of citizenship. Each of the independent countries has their own citizenship, but they have a joint citizenship too. South Africa shared that citizenship in the past until we were forced to leave the Commonwealth of Nations.

[Walden] Mr President, so that I because I have found this fascinating, so that I have not misinterpreted you and not misunderstood you, I wonder if I can put back to you what I think I have grasped from you? That what you are saying is that you don't accept many of the blacks now in South Africa as permanent South African citizens?

[Botha] Yes, I have stated so in parliament.

[Walden] That you are anxious that there should be, at local level, one man, one vote democracy, but that when one moves up to fulfil your pledge of cooperation at a higher national level, you would like representatives of those democratically elected people to come together to make joint decisions.

[Botha] Yes. On matters of common concern, certainly yes.

[Walden] In a single body, Mr President?

[Botha] Not necessarily in a single body, but in structures, specifically so structured that there will not be domination by one of the other.

[Walden] I am interested that you say, not necessarily. You do not entirely rule it out?

[Botha] I can't foresee the future in 30, 40 years' time. If you take an evolutionary process, it is not for me to describe what will happen after the discussions have been completed, but what I can say is, these different multicultural groups have their own specific problems to deal with. To name a few, they have their own schools, they have their own churches, they have their own community life, and they will have to attend to these matters.

But the moment you start speaking on economic matters, you will find that there are many interests of common concern, and in these matters you must be prepared to talk not only to each other, but you must be prepared to deliberate in such a way that you come to the same decisions. And that is what is already happening with our ministers' councils, existing ministers' councils, between us and the independent states.

[Walden] Mr President, I can see that you can neither affirm nor indeed deny the way the thing may evolve. Many people would feel that in the end, simply for convenience sake — providing no one group dominated the other — it would be a single body, we shall see — at least it is clear that there is going to be joint decisionmaking at that level. Can I ask you a question that, I suppose, in South Africa, and certainly in the Western world, is the one that is most frequently asked. In view of what you have

told me in this interview, is it the case that apartheid, as we have traditionally understood it, as it has existed for some years now, is coming to an end?

[Botha] You know, I have stated in parliament already, and when I went to Europe I said so to other heads of state, that this parrot cry of apartheid in the international world, it is to a certain extent amusing, but to a certain extent it is boring, because most people using the word do not know what it means. Apartheid in an Afrikaans word, and it was originally used to express a system under which every multicultural group will have its own rights protected. That is what it basically meant. Since we came into power in 1948, as a governing party, many mistakes were made.

Only people who do something can make mistakes. People who do not do anything, they never make a mistake. So, if we made mistakes, we did so on account of the fact that we were doing something. We developed South Africa, we trained people, we raised the standard of living of people, of all the peoples in South Africa. And if apartheid means what some people would like it to mean, namely, taking away of rights, the destroying of people's rights, I reject it. But if it means self-respect for every multicultural group, I say I stand by it.

[Walden] All right, I will ask you, if I may, just one point of clarification on that. Plainly, some of the laws that effect the relationships of the races with each other have changed somewhat.

[Botha] Oh, yes. You know, even laws that were originally brought into being in South Africa by the colonial power we had to abolish.

[Walden] Oh, indeed. So that, obviously, there is some evolution in the way that you look at separate development.

[Botha] Naturally.

[Walden] What I suppose I am really asking you is: Is an historic era of apartheid coming to an end, without necessarily removing separate development.

[Botha] I am against all forms of discrimination, but I am not against all forms of differentiation.

[Walden] Quite. But in that sense, the apartheid is coming to an end.

[Botha] Negative apartheid.

[Walden] Negative apartheid is coming to an end. Mr President, can I put this to you: The, as it were, time-is-your-enemy scenario. A lot of people say, a lot of South Africans say, President Botha is doing a great deal to bring about change. What we worry about is the pace of it.

There have been quite appalling troubles, 9 months of serious trouble, a number of people dying, and all the rest of it. This is ominous. It can be contained to some extent, but it is ominous, and of course the deaths are tragic. We worry whether the change can be brought about rapidly enough, and President Botha is a

cautious man, a careful man. I think to some extent you revealed that this morning. It is not quite going fast enough. Now, are you susceptible to that argument?

[Botha] I am not going to be pushed by the international community....

[Walden] I was not thinking of them, to be honest.

[Botha] ... to destroy the stability in South Africa. I am not cautious. I am responsible. If responsibility means to be cautious, then I am. But I am responsible, and in South Africa we have a unique situation. We have the whole world in a miniature form, in South Africa. And you must be very careful not to allow South Africa to be exploded. At the same time, you have the menace of Soviet interference in southern Africa. They interfere by way of the Communist Party, and they interfere by way of the ANC and other of their organizations they organize and inspire to act unconstitutionally in South Africa. We do not feel happy about any body who has been killed in violence...

[Walden] And a lot have, haven't they?

[Botha] Yes. A lot have also been killed in Great Britain, and a lot of people have also been killed in other states.

[Walden] But not 400 in the last 9 months.

[Botha] Oh, more than that, more than that. I think if you count the numbers...

[Walden] Not in Britain, I meant.

[Botha] ... who have been killed in northern Ireland, you will find that some more of them have been killed there.

[Walden] Let me put another point to you, on the same line, but a different point, namely, coming back to Chief Minister Buthelezi. You see, every one seems to think that you need his cooperation, that you want his cooperation, and that he might in certain circumstances be prepared to cooperate.

[Botha] In a self-respecting way, yes. I do not need his cooperation as a slave.

[Walden] No. No.

[Botha] And I do not need his cooperation as a stooge of mine. He is an independent man. He can exercise his cooperation the way he wishes.

[Walden] But is there not a danger there, that if you do not go fast enough to satisfy Buthelezi, never mind the international community....

[Botha] No, I am not satisfying anybody, I am satisfying South Africa's needs....

[Walden] Alright. Let me put it this....

[Botha] What counts in my public opinion, my public action, is the need of South Africa as a whole. If I would prefer to satisfy Chief Minister Buthelezi, and not look at the rest of South Africa, I would make a very great mistake.

[Walden] Mr President, obviously there are going to be different views — there always are — on what you have said. I wonder if I could ask you one last question: I am struck by something I once read by the novelist Alan Paton, when he said that his greatest fear was that when the South African whites started loving, it would be too late because the South African blacks would have started hating. Now, do you think...

[Botha] No, I think that is the wrong way of looking at things.

[Walden] You think it is wrong?

[Botha] No small, civilized nation in the world has done more for the upliftment and the development of underdeveloped peoples than the South African white community has done in South Africa. For their health services, the education, and the general upbringing of people to a higher standard of living. No small community in the world can be mentioned, can be put as an example that has done more for the upliftment of people. And we did it out of Christian love for our fellow beings.

[Walden] Alright, Mr President, but I will ask one very last supplementary, if I may. You see, what attracts attention, obviously, in South Africa — quite apart from outside — are these deaths. Now, yes, all civilized countries sometimes have rioting....

[Botha] You will not find....

[Walden] Nearly 400 dead. What were they dying for?

[Botha] You will not find that white South Africans will go out of their way to kill black South Africans. You know, if you take into consideration the fact that when white South Africa settled in this country 3 centuries ago — more than 3 centuries ago — and you take the numbers of black people then, and compare it with the numbers of black people now, you will see that we are the only people where a white community really settled, where to that extent the black community has increased in numbers.

So we are not trying to kill black people. The reason why black people are killed in South Africa is because the ANC and other communist subversive groups are coming in from across the border, and they plan to create fights between black and black. It is not white South Africa fighting with blacks, it is blacks fighting with blacks. And if it were not for white South Africa there would not have been the measure of peace and stability you have in South Africa.

[Walden] As you know, Mr President, there will inevitably be differences of opinion on that, but may I say, nonetheless....

[Botha] Oh, yes, there might be differences of opinion, but I know the facts. I am living here.

Planning Minister on Repeal of Interference Act

MB290851 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1840 GMT 28 May 85

[Interview of Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, by Freek Robinson on the "News Focus" program; date and place not given, introduced by Mark Lloyd — recorded]

[Text][Lloyd] The political reform process has gathered further momentum with the announcement this week that the Political Interference Act is to be repealed. This follows last Friday's reemphasis by the minister for constitutional development, Chris Heunis, of government guidelines for reform. For a report on these reform measures and others still being contemplated, here is Freek Robinson of our political desk.

[Begin recording][Robinson] There is an air of expectancy here in Cape Town. Never before has there been so much talk of reform. And the reason for that is that the most basic political issue, namely, black political rights, is on the agenda. Seemingly out of the blue, the state president himself has started the debate at the opening of parliament at the beginning of the year. Conspicuously, he has deviated from National Party policy. But strangely enough, there was no dissent in party ranks, and moreover, the very issue that caused the original split in the ranks, namely, the three chamber parliament, has had a trouble-free run so far, and has actually been backstaged to a degree by the debate on black political rights.

If we talk about reform, the first point emerging is that the government is committed to reform. This reform is being pursued along two channels. First, the endeavor to find overall political and constitutional solutions, and secondly, to remove discrimination, in other words, the practical side of reform. Now, various pronouncements have been made by government politicians, and it is not always so exactly clear to the average man exactly what has been said, and what the government means. In tonight's Focus, we will try to give an overview of these various statements.

First of all, the debate has been bogged down lately by the question of whether there should be a declaration of intent. Chief Buthelezi of Kwazulu, for one, asks for such a declaration, even before negotiation can start. Our political correspondent, Marius Kleynhans, deals with this issue, and gives a broad assessment of various statements by the government.

[Kleynhans] The government has deliberately steered away from a full declaration of intent, because it does not want to be seen to be drawing one up on its own, but rather in negotiation with leaders of all races who agree that the common goal must be, first, the creation of democratic institutions, and second, leaders who are committed to peaceful change.

The state president and other members of his government have, however, stressed that the broad framework within which the government wanted to continue the process of dialogue on the future of South Africa was the seeking of a democratic solution, by giving everybody political participation in all the decision-making processes which affect their lives, with the proviso that,

as Mr Botha put it again last week, the right of self-determination of all minority groups had to be respected, furthered, and protected, in such a way that one group would not dominate the other, and that there would be no interference with group rights.

It also has to be accepted that the government feels very strongly about the free enterprise system and the sovereignty of law. To fill in the picture, one also has to take note of earlier commitments by the government to oppose discrimination based on color, that genuine grievances which had given rise to frustration would be addressed and removed where possible, and that all policy options would be open for consideration when the negotiation process got underway.

[Robinson] Mr Heunis, to get down to basics. If you are going to sit down at a table to negotiate, who can sit down with you?

[Heunis] Every individual and every organization that believes that the method for attaining of peaceful change in South Africa can only be attained without violence.

[Robinson] In the process of finding political solutions, how will you go about in finding those solutions?

[Heunis] Well, the process of negotiation in itself is the method applied to obtain a democratic dispensation for South Africa. But obviously, it is incumbent on the parties that sit around that table not only to speak on behalf of their own constituencies, but to go there with an open mind, and with the objective to arrive at solutions.

[Robinson] And do you have an open mind?

[Heunis] Quite obviously. I would not lead the discussions. You will have to understand that every party going to such a meeting, to such a forum, goes there with his own perceptions as to what the solutions could be. But around that table, he will naturally have to listen to other views.

[Robinson] Minister Heunis, once and for all, can we just get clarity on the basic points of departure of the government in this process to find political solutions?

[Heunis] My government is committed to broadening the base of democracy. My government accepts that because of the limitations in this society, we cannot follow any model that exists, and therefore adaptations would have to be made. Second, we accept further that the most important feature of the South African society is the group character of the population, and that the institutions must reflect that variety or diversity. And third, we accept that inherently, in a society like ours, there is a danger of domination by one group over another, and therefore the institutions that are to be devised must relate to that fact and reality. We accept further that groups will have their natural aspiration to decide for themselves — in other words, to the right of self-determination. But at the same time, we accept the commonality of many interests among all the groups, including the black communities, and therefore the institutions that are to be created must again recognize this reality as well.

Finally, my government is committed to the sovereignty of the law. For the purposes of this discussion, the implication of this statement is that the institutions in which people must exercise their political rights must be defined and the functions and powers of these institutions must equally be defined by law, and in the process of these negotiations and these discussions, it is also obligatory that the state should guarantee, during that process and after it has been completed, the fundamental rights of people to property and to life.

[Robinson] Now let us move on to the practical side of reform, namely, the removal of discrimination. What is significant is that the government has declared its willingness to remove what it believes to be wrong, and not to use the removal of discrimination as a bargaining lever to get other groups to make concessions. Basically, the removal of discrimination improves the atmosphere for serious political negotiations.

Now, what has happened this year? The Mixed Marriages Act is being repealed and so is Section 16 of the Immorality Act. The prohibition of Political Interference Act is to go. Very soon the Group Areas Act will be amended to allow open central business districts. As a result, open theatres can follow. Apart from that, the President's Council is doing an indepth study of the Group Areas Act itself, but more important for blacks, they will get freehold rights in urban areas. In future no permits will be needed to enter black townships. Influx control is under revision. It has already been decided, in fact, to amend Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act to soften some of the harsher aspects of influx control. Forced removals have been suspended, and in general, sport in South Africa has been desegregated. Thus something has happened for the majority of the blacks, probably not enough, for the conservative whites definitely too much.

But getting back to the constitutional field. The new three chamber parliament has been introduced, broadening the scope of democracy. Local government is considered to be the cornerstone of democracy and it has been extended to blacks. Whether that is going to work is still in doubt. Regional services councils will be established soon with equitable representation for black municipalities. Furthermore, a new system of regional government is to be introduced with black participation. What is to follow are negotiated political solutions for all on an equal basis at national level. As a vehicle for negotiations, the cabinet committee can be enlarged to serve as a forum for all those who want to make a contribution. So we have done the full circle. The question now is, is there hope?

[Heunis][Word indistinct] I believe that the chances for success in a peaceful way and by peaceful processes have never been better in this country than just now. I believe that there are more people, more leaders among the ranks of all communities, that understand the dangers inherent in change through violence. And therefore I am sincerely convinced that we could arrive at solutions. I admit freely that there are two main obstacles. The one is fear and the other one is (?generally) the economic possibilities in this country (?to absorb) systems. [End recording]

ANC Claims Responsibility for Johannesburg Blast*MB291437 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] The ANC has issued a statement in Lusaka in which it claims responsibility for the explosion in a central Johannesburg building yesterday, in which 17 people were slightly injured. The statement also claims that one of the organization's units was responsible for the death of the black policeman who was killed in Garankuwa near Pretoria.

Portugal Grants ANC Permission To Open Office*MB271937 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 27 May 85*

[Text] The ANC says it is to open an office in the Portuguese capital of Lisbon. The ANC secretary general, Alfred Nzo, held talks today with Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares, and requested permission to open an ANC office in Lisbon.

Nzo declined to talk to reporters after the meeting, but observers say the request has been granted, and the details are to be worked out which the Portuguese Foreign Ministry later.

The ANC secretary general is in Portugal at the invitation of ambassadors to Lisbon to participate in celebrations marking the founding of the OAU.

UDF Condemns RSA Commando Raid Into Angola*MB292012 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 29 May 85*

[Text] The UDF [United Democratic Front] has joined in condemnation of the South African raid into Angola, saying that it cannot accept the government's version of events.

The UDF says it does not believe the government's statement that the aim of the commando group was simply to gather information on the activities of the ANC and SWAPO.

The UDF statement says the ammunition the commando group was carrying at the time of their capture shows that they were not conducting a peace mission, as has been claimed.

The UDF says the whole world now knows that South Africa's intention was to bring down the Angolan Government.

Buthelezi Suggests Federalism for Negotiations*MB271622 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 May 85*

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi, says that, in the face of the present problems which beset South Africa, it is tragic that the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, does not realize the extent to which blacks and whites in the country have become alienated from each other.

Chief Buthelezi was reacting to an 8-point plan recently announced by Mr Heunis. The chief minister said federalism was an alternative to a one man, one vote unitary state, and that the government should not exclude this from possible negotiations.

He said the problems facing South Africa could not be solved either by the whites or the blacks acting on their own. Chief Buthelezi said he would not enter into negotiations unless he knew exactly what they would be about.

ANC's Tavo Mbeki Discusses RSA Aggression*EA291334 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 28 May 85*

["Some remarks" by ANC director for information and publicity, Comrade Tavo Mbeki, "on the apartheid aggression against the neighboring states;" date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text][Announcer] Compatriots, as you have heard already from the news this week, the vigilant security forces of the People's Republic of Angola, FAPLA, last week wiped out two South African fascist troops and captured one alive when these three were attempting to blow up a strategic oil installation of the Angolan Government in the northern Cabinda Province. The same day the Angolan Government announced the incident, a senior spokesman of the apartheid army of aggression denied that Pretoria had any [words indistinct]. The claim followed an earlier allegation by Pretoria that it had withdrawn its occupationist forces from southern Angola in accordance with the Lusaka Agreement signed between Angola and the Pretoria regime more than a year ago.

It is a well-known fact that since Pretoria forced the Governments of Angola and Mozambique to sign so-called security pacts, notably Nkomati Accord and the Lusaka Agreement, on its part the fascist regime has failed to honor these agreements even 1 year after they had been signed. On its part, the fascist regime has continued to support, train and arm the bandits of the so-called Renamo in Mozambique and the UNITA in Angola in gross violation of the security pacts it had signed with these governments.

Shortly after the first anniversary of the signing of the so-called Nkomati Accord, when it was unquestionably clear to everyone in the southern African region (?that) Pretoria has simply ignored these so-called security and non-aggression pacts, Radio Freedom met the ANC director for information and publicity, Comrade Tavo Mbeki, and asked him his opinion about what in actual fact was the aim and purpose of the fascist Pretoria regime to sign these agreements and pacts when it has become so clear now, 1 year after, that it has failed to honor them.

[Begin Tavo Mbeki recording] In the beginning the ANC had taken the position that there could be no peace in the region of southern Africa while the apartheid system exists. The demand by the South African regime to the independent countries of our region to sign nonaggression pacts was, and continues to be, an effort by that regime to impose its will on the peoples of southern Africa. The so-called pact of Nkomati was to oblige the government of Mozambique to take certain positions which were in

favor of the South African regime. Of course the public fact that as a result of that for instance the ANC was obliged to withdraw its people from Mozambique [sentence as heard].

Nkomati had nothing to do with a change in the situation within South Africa. It has nothing to do with any process which would result in the birth of the democratic South Africa, which is the one and only condition which would result in the emergence of peace in the region. The South African regime pursued a strategy which is aimed at the destruction of the ANC and therefore there is a very important and central element in all these security pacts that it is demanding, and that central element is the expulsion of the ANC from the neighboring countries. Through the security pacts of the Pretoria regime [as heard] seeks to get the independent countries of our region to act as its policemen against the ANC. That is one element in the strategy of the regime in the region. The other element in that strategy is the question of SWAPO, the weakening of SWAPO and the imposition on the people of Namibia of a puppet government, a government that would do the bidding of the Pretoria regime, and the third element in the strategy as far as the region is concerned is the domination of the countries of southern Africa, political domination and military domination so that these countries of southern Africa should abandon their positions of principle opposition to the apartheid system.

I am saying that those are the main vital and central elements in Pretoria's strategy towards the region and therefore, the sort of peace that Pretoria wants is a peace that will ensure the defense and the perpetuation of the apartheid system. So, peace pacts or nonaggression pacts or security pacts, economic arrangements that Pretoria talks about, political arrangements that it talks about, all of them (?have got the) essential purpose of ensuring the protection and defense of apartheid.

So there could not have been any peace because as I say this is a policy of domination and a policy of the destruction of the liberation movements. There could be no peace also of course because while the apartheid system in South Africa continues the people of South Africa will continue to fight. They will continue to fight for change. They will continue to fight for the realization of their demands, and therefore, South Africa itself cannot be at peace while the apartheid system continues. It doesn't matter how many nonaggression pacts the Pretoria regime signs with anybody, the struggle in South Africa will continue and so long as that struggle will continue so long will the Pretoria regime see that it needs to pacify not just the people of South Africa but to pacify the peoples of the region, because inevitably Pretoria will say that so long the struggle that is going on in South Africa, a struggle in which the ANC plays an important part, they will continue to say the neighboring countries are harbouring the ANC, they will continue to say that the neighboring countries are allowing the ANC to pass through their countries. And

therefore, I am saying that while the apartheid system exists there can be no peace in southern Africa.

The source of conflict in the region is not the relations between South Africa and the independent states. The source of conflict in the region is the apartheid system and therefore, we said this a year ago and it is clear today that that position was correct. It was not, I should say, it was not a position taken by the ANC. Even the Mozambican Government raised the issue and said that the struggle against apartheid must continue which is why the Mozambican Government said it will continue to render political, diplomatic and moral support to the ANC, because it recognizes the injustices of the apartheid system and the need to change that system. [End recording]

[Announcer] As the apartheid regime's mouthpiece and propaganda machinery, Radio RSA, has also been forced to admit and the fact that the fascist troops were shot dead and captured so deep inside Angolan territory has been a serious diplomatic blow for the fascist Pretoria regime. A blow, particularly because it exposed them once again that they a regime based on lies and fabrications. They were once again caught pants down where they could not deny involvement in terroristic acts of destabilization against Angola and all other neighboring independent states.

In a desperate attempt to escape from that embarrassment, the regime once again fabricated another lie claiming that those soldiers were allegedly on reconnaissance mission against imaginary bases of the ANC and SWAPO on Angola. In the words of the BBC correspondent in Luanda, this must have been a very weird spy mission where the soldiers go about carrying limpet mines, machine guns and such paraphernalia. This was not the first time that the story of ANC bases was used to try and justify banditry and terroristic acts of aggression in the neighboring states and we asked Comrade Tavo what his opinion was about such stories.

[Begin Tavo Mbeki recording] Here you are dealing with a regime based on lies and I am saying it is a regime based on lies. and one of the lies [word indistinct] is that there is no struggle — that is to say military struggle — that is going on inside the country, in fact it is imported from outside South Africa. It is part of the same process of what I am saying, it is a regime based on lies and continuous [word indistinct]. The regime does not admit, does not want to admit to its own electorate, to its own supporters that the conflict in South Africa is a South African conflict. It is a conflict that is going on within South Africa. The apartheid system is being implemented within South Africa and therefore naturally you must expect that reaction to that system must be within South Africa. What I am saying is that you have a regime [words indistinct]. [End recording]